









## WAR'S SOLEMN MOMENT

Military Mass Celebrated in Grotto of Nazareth Woods, La Grange. Inset Shows the Rev. Thomas F. Burke Delivering a Patriotic Sermon.



A military mass, attended by 280 Jesuits from the Great Lakes, assisted by the Rev. Thomas F. Burke, pastor of St. Mary's church, Chicago, and the Rev. John T. Hayden, chaplain of Nazareth academy. The ceremony took place in the grotto which was constructed for the holding of open air masses and contains a permanent altar. A patriotic sermon was preached by Father Burke, in which he said devotion to religion assisted in a rich conception of duty to one's country. In the afternoon a baseball game was played, various athletic contests held, and a vaudeville program was given on a stage constructed for the purpose. The Jesuits were entertained at dinner at the boys' school. The amount of the proceeds will not be known until today, but it was estimated the sum would exceed \$2,000. The Knights of Columbus were in charge of the entertainment features. The proceeds will be devoted chiefly to the work of the sisters, a part, however, going to the benefit of the Jesuits.

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BRITISH AIRMEN  
RAIN BOMBS ON  
METZ DISTRICTMany Direct Hits as  
Hun Planes Are  
Brought Down.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Powerful British air attacks are being continued around Metz, according to the statement issued by the air ministry to-night. The stations and tracks at Metz-Sablon and Courcelles have been attacked, as well as various enemy concentration points. The statement says:

"On the battle front, in addition to the bombing reported in yesterday's communiqué, the following bombing operations were carried out:

"Two further attacks were made on Metz-Sablon in the late afternoon and many direct hits were obtained on the railway triangle, on the workshops, the gas works, and the barracks. The Boulay airdrome was also attacked with good results.

Many Direct Hits.

"Heavy attacks were kept up throughout the night of Sept. 14-15 on Metz-Sablon, Courcelles, Ebrange, Saarbrücken, Kaiserslautern, and the airdromes at Freycy and Boulay. Many direct hits were obtained on the railway, especially at Metz-Sablon and Courcelles, and several fires were started at Metz, Kaiserslautern, the Saarbrücken station, and the Freycy airdrome. Three of our machines failed to return.

"This morning the railway triangle at Metz-Sablon was again attacked and many direct hits were obtained. Enemy scouts were active. Bombs were also dropped on the Boulay airdrome. Three of our machines are missing.

"Today the Dalmier works at Stuttgart were also attacked with good results. During this raid twenty enemy aircraft were encountered and two were destroyed. Our machines all returned safely.

"The total weight of bombs dropped during the twenty-four hours was more than twenty-seven tons."

100 Tons of Bombs.

Twenty-one important German towns have been bombed by the British independent air force during August, according to information from an authoritative source. The total weight of bombs dropped in these raids was more than 100 tons. During the last three months the independent air force has made 248 aerial raids over German territory. The extensive damage done has been confirmed by photographs in many cases. The German territory thus brought definitely into the war zone represents a belt in the Rhine valley approximately 250 miles in length.

French Down Seven.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The war office statement tonight, referring to aviation, says:

"On Sept. 12 and 13 our airplanes participated actively in the offensive operations of the American army. In spite of strong winds, low clouds, and rain our bombing and pursuit squadrons attacked troops and convoys in the region of Conflans, Chambley, Vigneulles-les-Hattonchâtel, and Mars-la-Tour. Seven enemy planes were brought down or put out of action and one captive balloon was burned. "Our observation squadrons, flying in the storm, did not cease to inform the command of the situation on the battlefield and of the progress of our troops who were supporting the American units."

American Flyer Kills Four.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 14.—Delayed. (By the Associated Press.)—One of the American airplane observers, Horace Lake of Washington, D. C., accounted for four German early today back of the enemy lines in the St. Mihiel region. His pilot, Bertram Niedeker, brought the plane at one point within a few feet of the ground. The pair then discovered that they were the target for a sharp fire from troops who were supporting the American units. The observer quickly wiped out the quartet, however, with his machine gun.

BAKER, IN PARIS,  
PRAISES TROOPS  
HE SAW 'GO OVER'

Leaves for Another Long

Visit After Formal  
Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker returned tonight from the American battlefield, where he spent the last two days with the troops, accompanying them as they marched into St. Mihiel.

As the big army automobile stopped in front of Gen. Pershing's Paris home tonight the secretary alighted covered with mud from head to foot. He carried his gas mask in one hand and his steel helmet in the other. His trench coat was smeared with mud and his leggings were coated with it, and even his eyeglasses were splashed. Secretary Baker made only a brief stay in Paris tonight, leaving on the night train for an absence of several days.

Speaks in Moderation.

While deeply stirred with what he had seen, Secretary Baker spoke in moderation. He was particularly impressed with the splendid spirit and enthusiasm of the American troops. He had also seen great throngs of German prisoners as they were brought back from the fighting line.

From a high eminence the secretary looked out on the Americans as they sprang forward in attack.

Issues a Statement.

He refrained, however, from commenting at this time, except in a formal statement, which follows:

"Gen. Pershing's announcement will cover the military situation. The people of the United States will be overjoyed that their army, in close operation with the allies, has been able to achieve this striking success. A particularly happy circumstance is that the victory delivers from the invaders territory which had been occupied for four years and restored it to France and her people who had been captive during the long period. "The rejoicing of the civil population at St. Mihiel knows no bounds, and already mixed with the war materials which crowds the roads, are refugees returning to their homes. "The action and all of the circumstances are brilliant, and justify the hope of a great nation whose armies are engaged."

Italian Attack Gains

Enemy Defense System

ROME, Sept. 15.—A war office communication issued today follows: "Infantry and Artillery parties after a short but effective artillery bombardment and assisted by low flying airplanes yesterday morning attacked and captured the whole of an enemy defensive system on the Grovella, southeast of Corta. The prisoners taken numbered 249 and included twelve officers. A number of machine guns, hundreds of rifles and abundant war materials were captured."

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CHICAGO

The Chicago Tribune  
THE WORKS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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Austria's Peace Note Inspired by Berlin,  
Says Head of Polish National Commission

A scorching arraignment of Austria and her reported plea for peace was delivered in Chicago yesterday by Roman Dmowski, president of the Polish national commission at Paris, officially recognized by the governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States as the Polish political authority. Mr. Dmowski spoke at the war exposition.

The Polish national commission at Paris, of which Mr. Dmowski is president, is the direct sponsor and responsible agent under which the Polish army in France has been recruited. It was Mr. Dmowski who received from President Poincaré of France the battle flag presented to that army. He was born in Warsaw, Poland, and served as a member of the Russian duma.

"You read today in the papers in big letters, 'Austria Asks for Peace,' said Mr. Dmowski. "What does it mean? It means what we have known for a long time, that Austria-Hungary, an empire of oppression, of nationalities harassed against their will to the German character, would like to survive this war, and that Germany would like to save her."

Asks for Germany, Too.

"But Austria will never ask for peace for herself alone. She will ask it for Germany, too. She is tied to Germany so long as she exists."

"They will ask still many times for peace, in the hope of saving their rule of oppression and their power of conquest for the future. But if there is to be freedom of nations, Austria must disappear. And if this war does not bring freedom to all nations the coming generations will see another terrible war like this, only with more disastrous results."

"But I am sure there will be no ending of the war now would mean a victory for Germany."

It will be recalled that in his speech of Aug. 22 Senator Lodge stated the essential conditions which must be met before the war could be ended with victory for the allies, conditions which he said would alone give us a victory worth having.

"Must Be Dictated."

"No peace," said Senator Lodge in reply to the question, "can be dictated by any degree we ever satisfy us. It can not be a negotiated peace. It must be a dictated peace, and we and our allies must dictate it. The victory bringing such a peace must be won inside, not outside, the German frontier. It must be won finally and thoroughly in German territory and can be so won nowhere else."

"In no other way can we secure the safety for which we are fighting. In no other way can we justify the sacrifices we are making. To this supreme end our efforts must be addressed. Our sole purpose is to put Germany finally and completely in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world as she has done in the last four years."

"When Germany is beaten to her knees and the world is made safe by the arrangements which I have suggested, then and not before we shall have the just and righteous peace for which we fight."

Views in New York.

New York, Sept. 15.—(Special.)—Prominent New Yorkers, interviewed here today, favored a rejection of the peace proposals from Austria. Some of the interviews follow:

Oscar S. Strauss: It does not seem to me that the present proposal is a

peace without a complete victory by arms, which only can secure the victory of our ideal of justice and of freedom for all nations.

"We must face facts. If Europe is to be free, if the world is to be free, if it is not to be mastered by Germany, there must be an independent Czechoslovak state and a Poland really independent, from the Carpathian mountains to the sea."

Free Nations Against Germany.

"The great free nations of the world do not fight this war to destroy Germany, but to put an end to the ambitions of those who want Germany to be the master of all nations. Look at the belligerents in this war. On our side are the great free nations of America, Great Britain, France, and Italy. Joined by those peoples whose states are dominated by oppressors, peoples like the Poles and Czechoslovaks."

"On the other side we see only Germany, her vassals and her slaves. How many men are fighting in the enemy ranks against their will for a cause they hate? In the German army there are Poles, Alsatians, and Danes who would unhesitatingly die fighting against Germany but who are forced to fight for her. In the Austro-Hungarian army there are Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs, Poles, Roumanians, and Italians who would willingly die fighting against Austria-Hungary."

Degenerate, Crippled Empire.

"What is Austria-Hungary? A degenerate, crippled empire, ruled by the Germans and Magyars against the will of the majority of the population, composed of Czechs, Jugoslavs, Poles, Roumanians and Italians, and as such those Austrians, Germans and Magyars are the servants of Germany."

It comes under the head of peace offensive, like so many prior proposals more or less directly made by the Potsdam authorities. America and her allies have no desire to destroy Germany or the Germans, but to overthrow Prussianism, which projected this war and will be a menace to the peace of the world until it is finally crushed, either from within or without.

Samuel Untermyer.—That a satisfactory negotiated peace, in which the selfish ideals for which this country reluctantly entered the war can be realized, is to me unthinkable at this time. To enter upon negotiations now, however, informally or unofficially, would inevitably involve the slowing up of effort and the dampening of the war spirit which it has taken so long to arouse.

Franklin M. Giddings, professor of sociology, Columbia university.—What I think of the peace party asked by Austria can be put in a very few words. I do not believe it is honest, and I believe Germany is back of it, and I hope no attention whatsoever will be paid to it. I know Germany is a liar, and I know Austria is a liar, and we should give them what in equity and honesty they deserve to have dealt out to them.

Whitman Recalls Grant.

Gov. Whitman.—In my opinion the only terms which the American people would be willing to approve are the terms offered by Grant at Fort Donelson, and with which every American school boy is familiar.

The governor referred to Gen. Grant's answer of "unconditional surrender," when asked by the Confederate commander what terms he would offer if the fort were surrendered.

GERMANY MUST  
BE WHIPPED, IS  
PLEA IN PULPIT

Two ministers in pulpits last night spoke firmly against an "inconclusive peace."

The Rev. Jesse S. Daney, who served for eighteen months as a chaplain in France, in the Lamson Avenue Methodist Episcopal church said:

"I believe America ought to work for a world brotherhood and ought to have a heart of forgiveness even towards Germany, but Germany can't be forgiven until she repents and asks for forgiveness. She must be whipped before she is forgiven."

An audience which filled the cathedral of St. Peter and Paul was exhorted to keep steadfast in "carrying on" in connection with the war, resisting all efforts at an inconclusive peace. The speaker was the Rt. Rev. J. N. McCormick, bishop of western Michigan, who as head of the Red Cross bureau of hospital chaplains spent a year in France where he administered the holy communion in the trenches under shell fire and on one occasion suffered from a gas attack.

"It is our business to keep up our courage and zeal and not yield to any propaganda of peace which will undermine us from achieving the results we have set as our goal," he said. "I look with great skepticism on any offer Austria may make at this time."

"The nineteenth century saw one of the most wonderful achievements of any race in history—the resurrection of this murdered nation. We know few pages of history that deserve more admiration than those telling of the achievement of our brothers, the Czechs, who within one century rebuilt their national life in the face of their oppressors."



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## OVER 75 TOWNS TAKEN BY U. S.; GAIN TWO MILES

Forts at Metz Open Fire; Booty in Enemy Guns Now Is 200.

(Continued from first page.)

batteries drove them off before they had done great damage. Allied airplanes flew over the German positions, dropping tons of bombs in the back areas.

Among the prisoners captured were several hundred from two Austrian divisions who were cut off when the Americans advanced to the attack from behind after the Germans had broken. They were bitter against the Germans, who they said had given way before the Americans, allowing them to be surrounded, and they had no chance to fight.

### Build Up Defenses.

While large bodies of Germans are retreating, according to long trains of supplies and some of the heavier guns, there is evidence of preparation on the part of the German command to make some sort of resistance along the Hindenburg line.

From various sectors new wire has been strung in enormous quantities and in front of the old trenches, which have been brought up to date and are supported by new concrete dugouts at intervals of about a hundred yards, and in some cases at smaller intervals.

### Mets in Real Fight.

The big iron mines near Briey, an important industrial nerve center of the German military machine, are reported, and captured by the Americans, most strongly fortified points behind the enemy lines, is menaced. It is not expected that any immediate struggle for its possession will take place, but the success which attended the first big American operations has undoubtedly brought the Germans face to face with more serious conditions on this part of the front than for the last four years.

The clearing up of the woods and ravines was the most important part of the work carried out by the American troops Saturday. Where the barbed wire caught the enemy away from the shelter of dugouts and trenches, piles of dead were encountered by the scout patrols, and in many places additional supplies of ordnance and ammunition were discovered.

### Turn Guns on Boche.

In at least one case a battery of German 17s was used by the Americans against the enemy, although in most cases the guns were pointed toward the sea. The thirty-first German division lost all its guns.

Great numbers of machine guns, with plenty of ammunition, were found, and they were promptly turned on the enemy, pouring in thousands of bullets on groups which still held out.

The most stubborn action today was a fight about dawn for the possession of a big gun, posted in an excellent position in an old quarry. It was so placed that an allied artillery fire could not reach it. Infantry tried to force the position, but met with a temporary repulse. Shortly afterwards the Americans came back and captured the gun, even capturing prisoners from a counter-attack.

### Smash Counter Attacks.

Three other counter attacks were carried out in the same neighborhood and each was smashed before any great damage was done.

Among the captives today were several Belgians, whom the Germans had been working much the same way. They had contrived to lose themselves from their guards during the retreat and were waiting for the coming up of the Americans.

It is now definitely established that the Germans did not expect the American attack before Sept. 15. Even then it was not believed that there would be an attack from the west flank, except perhaps a slight one in the way of a diversion.

### Some Slip Through.

When the Vignolles woods were added to the already long list. Large numbers of Germans had been concentrated there, and when the platoon closed Friday the line was thin for some hours, and through the holes a large part of the enemy managed to escape.

Those who remained behind offered almost no resistance when the French line moved up from the south and on the flanks Saturday. One or two bursts of machine gun fire, then the cry of "kamarad" as they scrambled out of their shelters with upraised hands.

The prisoners in most cases appeared well content at capture, and were deeply impressed with the ration served to them, especially the American white bread.

### AMAZED AT YANKEES

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Saturday, Sept. 14.—(By Reuters.)—It is no exaggeration to say that the war can show no operation more precisely successful than that which the Americans in conjunction with the French have just carried through in the present phase.

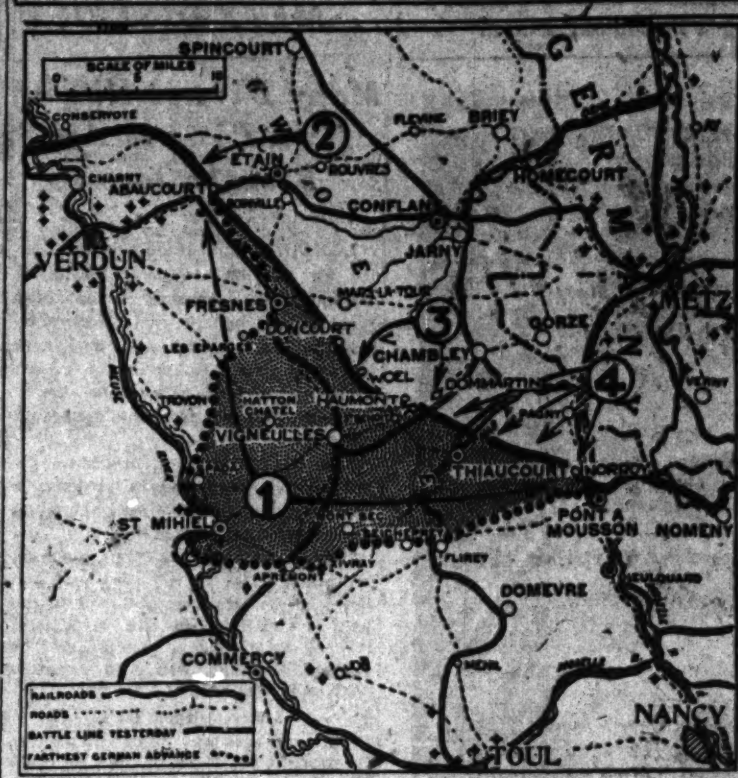
The operation was sufficiently daring to raise doubts as to whether it could possibly be concluded in the time assigned to it without extremely heavy losses. These doubts have been completely set at rest. Indeed, from the very earliest hours they have been replaced by sheer expectation.

It is true that the enemy did not offer the opposition expected of him, but that was partly due to the perfection in conception and execution of the attack by which he was stopped.

### Make Vale Appraisals.

We have now heard the tale from prisoners of division calling to division.

## GIVING THE GERMANS NO REST



1. The American line in Lorraine now runs from beyond Nancy on the Moselle river to Hausmont, Doncourt, and Abancourt, on the Verdun front, where it connects with the old position.

2. Berlin claims that British attacks on the Verdun-Etain road failed.

3. The Americans in the St. Mihiel sector are meeting stronger resistance. The Germans are digging themselves in at various places.

4. American positions near the Moselle are under fire from the guns of the forts around Metz.

5. The Germans attempted an attack on the Belgian positions near the sea coast and near Tynes. After temporary success they were driven back.

6. Berlin claims that British attacks on the Verdun-Etain road failed.

7. The British have taken the village of Mallesay, northwest of St. Quentin.

8. The French have reached the western end of the Chemin des Dames. Berlin claims their attacks were halted.

### DEMORALIZED

Austrians Demoralized by the Audacity and Dash of Americans.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 14.—Referring to the presence of Austrians before the Americans in their advance, La Liberté says, "The Austrian troops felt the shock of an American brigade the audacity of which demoralized the enemy and that they were then attacked on the flank by a regiment of French colonials. Taken thus between the two forces the Austrians suffered terribly. Added to this double movement, a squadron of tanks drove straight through the Austrian ranks, thus completing their utter demoralization and compelling the entire body to surrender."

The Austrians were chiefly in the sector northward of Xivray, their right resting on the defenses around St. Mihiel. They attempted vainly to seek shelter in the fringes of the woods, but were quickly driven out. One Austrian battalion which attempted to put up a serious resistance was nearly wiped out. Those who survived seemed overcome with terror.

Some of the Austrian units, reinforced by Prussian battalions, attempted to retreat toward Vignolles, but French colonials cut them down in a terrific bayonet charge.

This disastrous first appearance of the Austrians in large numbers, attracting widespread attention, as showing that Germany now is compelled to draw Austrians from the Italian front.

with them, for they were too busy to send them back.

Great ammunition dumps in the plains just beyond the heights were abandoned so hastily the Germans did not even have time to explode them. The fields under the hills were filled today with boxes of cartridges and shells of every caliber, as well as aerial torpedoes for the Gothas, which formerly operated from the Woerwa plains.

Almost the only objects not destroyed except the abandoned materials are the concrete blockhouses lining the summits of the heights which stand undamaged in their commanding positions. Electric lights are still in their sockets, although the power is gone. Chairs were still grouped in one stop Les Eparges as if a group of officers had just been chatting before the attack.

If the heights were valuable to the Germans because they overlooked the allied positions to the westward, they are doubly so to the Americans, who can see from their tops clear across the Woerwa plain.

Coal Miners Vote to Quit; Want 100 Per Cent More

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 15.—Delegates from virtually all local unions of District No. 9, United Mine Workers of America, at a meeting here today voted to suspend work at the mines pending an adjustment of their wage demands. Representatives of the men at a meeting two weeks ago gave Fuel Administrator Garfield and the anthracite operators until today to adjust their grievances. They ask a 100 per cent increase "in order to place their wage scale upon a par with the miners of the bituminous field."

Know of Dire Results.

Similarly, the Germans knew the dire results they would suffer if they permitted the Americans to meet at Vignolles, and in some cases fought like demons to prevent such a calamity. The American French many casualties in the last four years. The second was the daring march of an American regiment at night through woods infested with Germans to Vignolles, there to effect a liaison with troops working from the eastward.

In carrying out these two moves the allies encountered the stiffest opposition of the offensive. The Germans cherished Les Eparges because they knew it was the key to the Woerwa plain. They fought desperately to hold it and counter attacked repeatedly after they had been ejected.

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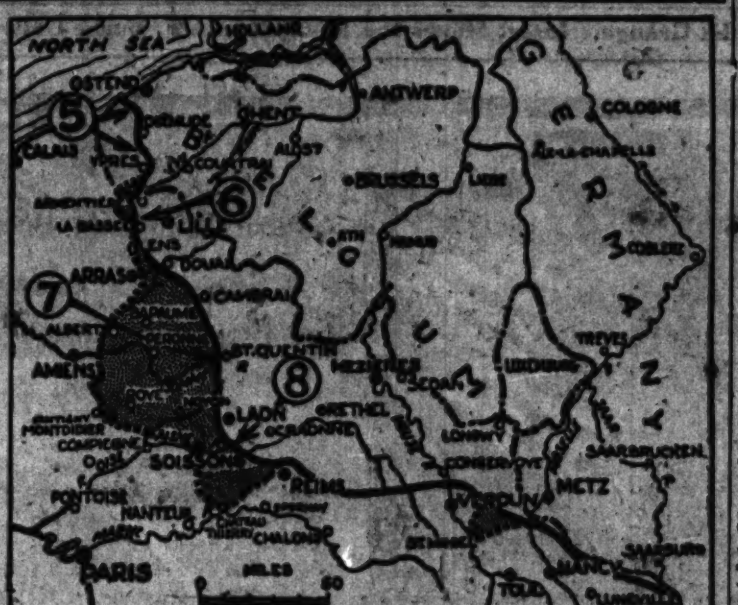
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## German Writers Invent New Alibis for St. Mihiel

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—Berlin morning papers contain little comment on the German withdrawal as having been planned for years. He merely states that the Franco-American concentrations had been noted for some time south of Verdun and that the German plans were then made accordingly.

Heer Koester, its military writer, telegraphing Friday, declared the Franco-American attack did not come as a surprise. He believes it may be part of another big offensive which will break at some other point on the front and asserts the German command is fully prepared for such an eventuality.

Koester explains the ready abandonment of the salient by the statement that "possession of St. Mihiel was valuable only as long as we could hope it would support a German thrust past Verdun," which idea now seems to have gone into the discard.

Tells of "Failure."

He dwells also on the Franco-American "failure" to bottle up the Germans in a sick, but he sees clearly a menace to the Lorraine frontier, which is only eight miles beyond Thiaucourt, while the Briey mine basin also is within easy reach. But with the forces of Metz in the background, he thinks, any designs upon German soil or Briey are doomed to failure.

The Vossische Zeitung prints a caption across its front page in which it says: "St. Mihiel bend quietly evacuated." The Lokal Anzeiger makes it "Fight for St. Mihiel Bend."

Capt. von Salzmann, military expert of the Vossische Zeitung, says that a glance at the map will show that the retention of the salient was merely an invitation to trouble and that in the last four years the question of withdrawal has been so thoroughly studied out in all its aspects that it was merely a matter of proceeding according to a detailed program. He concedes, however, that the Americans "made a kind of dent," but he ventures no description of the operation.

The military writer of the Tagliche Rundschau, unlike the others, does not

Direct Threat at Metz.

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—South German newspapers view with surprise, and evidently even with fear, the American victory in the St. Mihiel region. Their military critics consider the sector now occupied by the Franco-Americans as most dangerous and vulnerable, since it is a direct threat to Metz.

Swiss military critics assert that the American offensive was not a surprise to the Germans and that they therefore were beaten on their merits by a stronger force. These experts praise Gen. Pershing's advance, considering it not a local tactical attack, but an important strategic movement, which may result in bringing closer the end of the war.

WALKS THROUGH WINDOW.

When Patrick Farrell, 24 Sanson street, got out in his eyes Saturday night at Poirer and Adams streets he was for the eye and ear infirmaries on the street. In his haste he walked right through the plate glass window and was cut severely.

## BIG GUN DUELS MARK FIGHTING ON HAIG'S FRONT

"Heavies" Shell Rear Areas in Picardy as Infantry Tilts Decrease.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright 1918.)

THE BRITISH CAPTURE OF HAVRINCOURT, TRESPAULT and GOUSSAUCOURT by the Yorkshire division light brigade, the Sixth division and the New Zealanders, followed by counter attacks which were repulsed, there has been no important infantry action and the Germans have remained almost passive except for violent gun fire along this line.

Yesterday they poured shells on Havrincourt station and wood and south of Goussaucourt wood while with long range guns they harassed the British roads and camps with velocity shells. Haig's guns replied with at least equal intensity and kept certain from the evidence of forward observing officers that many German guns were destroyed in their Hindenburg line.

Bomb Fighting at Havrincourt.

Yesterday there was some bomb fighting near Havrincourt, and it seems that the enemy has established a post there, which is an important point of observation. By this time he may have lost it.

Up in the British front army there has also been heavy "shell" fighting, north and south of the Scarpe river, and most intensely over Fosse, which the British captured by a coup de main the day before yesterday. I first saw that high black heap during the battle of Loos in 1917, when the guards were fighting for it under frightful fire, so that, though they took it, they could not hold it.

The last time I saw it was from British trenches up at Hulluc. It means nothing to the world, but to British soldiers who have lived close to that oblong hill of cinders, from which the enemy could stare down into the British lines, it is a place of grim and horrible remembrance.

Let Enemy Fall Back.

On the outskirts of St. Quentin Australians are working forward a little. They are letting the enemy retire to the Hindenburg line in that part of the country more or less at his own leisure, knowing that he intends to get into that line of retreat, and are not wasting men in hurrying him up for no good purpose.

It is, as I have said, fine weather, with just the first touch of autumn in the wind at night, but today was warm and dry, with the sun on the yellowing leaves of trees in full glory of their foliage.

And the bells are ringing in the little French churches of the villages behind the lines, and there seems to be a new note of gladness in them because there is good news of war where the Americans are fighting with the French.

Hope For Peace.

Peace is the wishful hope of women and old people, but they guard themselves from disappointment by saying as one old woman I know says, "We may want more patience."

Yet in our army the men are glad of the short respite from fighting, for in spite of all our recent victories and light losses which we have recorded the price of victory is always tragic. Some good comrades have fallen in recent days and the fatigue of battle is

## CZAR'S FAMILY SLAIN AGAINST SOVIET WISHES?

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—The Kiev correspondent of the Berlin Tages Zeitung telegraphs his paper that according to the Czechoslovak organ published at Samara, Russia, the former emperor of Russia and his four daughters were murdered in the neighborhood of Kharkov (in the government of Perm, on the Asiatic side of the Ural mountains, contrary to the wishes of the soviet government.)

Noted at Valparaiso.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Vatican does not believe that the former Russian emperor is dead, for it is considered probable it would have been informed, if there were confirmation of the report. After the execution of former Emperor Nicholas the Vatican appealed to the German and Austrian governments to save his wife and daughters. Recent unconfirmed reports from Spain declared the former emperor and her daughters were expected to arrive at a Spanish port on a yacht under the papal flag.

enormous and cannot be endured forever.

Haig's tense and brief history of divisions who have played a chief part in all this fighting will gladden the men, because they are proud of their divisions and like the world and their own folk at home to know what they have done.

From time to time we have been asked to mention some of these divisions—the glorious Fifth of the Highlanders and the Sixth of the Yorkshire, who have just captured Havrincourt after many other battles; the Sixty-third naval division, who took Quant and Pronville after triumphant progress from Lowestoft to Le Barque; but never in so complete a list as now given by the commander in chief.

Fame of Divisions.

Perhaps the numbers of divisions do not mean much to the world yet, but to us who have gone through these years of war in France each one of them has a fame of its own, associated with many of these ruined villages which lie in the wide tract of desolation through which the British men have fought backward and forward in these years.

We have seen them going into battle and coming out with weakened ranks; we have sat down in their battalion messes and looked for remembered names and have not found them; we have passed them along the roads a thousand times.

They are London Kensingtons, Queens, Westminsters, and London Rifle brigades, fellows who have a cockney way of speech and a cockney humor and city imagination, which is not good for man to have in war, because he suffers for it and fights on his nerves.

When you think of Writing think of WRITING—Advertisement.

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## The Pearl Shop

Wear pearls! THEY give that finished appearance to the costume, the touch of smartness and faultless taste, so much desired.

Oriental and Frederic's pearls give the same effect. One is a masterpiece of nature, the other of man. So far as one can tell, they are the same, yet in price they are as far apart as the poles.

\$5 to \$40 to \$450

Frederic's

Rest Assured

Faultless Pajamas

The NIGHTWear of a Nation

PLANT DAFFODILS, TULIPS

DESKS

Colby's Offer a Charming Four Post Set of Mahogany Bedroom Furniture

A quaint old four post bed in Jersey—an English importation led to the building of this charming set.

This four post bed is low—made with light posts and panel foot board—unlike any post bed you ever knew.

The pieces which make up the set are of simple, pleasing, enduring lines, good taste and superb quality—an exclusive Colby design.

We call your attention to the very low prices on furniture of better than the average quality.

The Prices are as Follows:

Finished in rich dark brown mahogany.

Dresser \$39.00

Chiffonier 69.00

Toilet table 72.50

Twin bed 52.50

Full size bed 57.50

Desk 40.00

The Colby store offers this month many values in moderate price furniture of unusual interest—a number of fine walnut sideboards in price from \$65.00 to \$100.00, with other pieces to match.

COLBY'S INVITE YOU TO VISIT THIS STORE to see the beautiful exhibits and know for yourself that this is furniture of the investment sort, fine, true and lasting.

JOHN A. COLBY & SONS

129 No. Wabash Ave.

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Staedters Furs

FURS have taken on a new grace—they are no longer a luxury but a necessary part of the well dressed woman's costume. With dignified simplicity as the mode, quality the pre-eminent feature, and prices extremely moderate, the Staedter exhibit of fashionable fur garments is notable. Only the most distinctive of the authoritative styles are shown, while the prices that are maintained now will mean a considerable saving for the purchaser if a selection is made immediately.

The wonderful assortment of attractive Fur Coats, Coatees, Capes, Scarfs and Muffs includes a wide variety of the season's most desirable furs.

Furs purchased now may be stored free for later delivery.

Staedters

Thirteenth Floor, Stevens Building







## The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.  
 ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1890, AT  
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 to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune  
 assumes no responsibility for their return or loss.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

**"Our Country! In her intercourse with  
 foreign nations may she always be in the  
 right; but our country, right or wrong."**  
 —Stephen Decatur.

## PATRIOTISM.

The success in November of the Democratic candidates in Republican or neutral states depends entirely on the success of the Democratic campaign in inducing Republicans and Independent voters to believe that because the president is a Democrat, the congress must also be Democratic. The attempt already has begun to confuse support of the government for the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war with support of the administration without intelligent criticism and without discrimination as to the field of its activities. The patriotic slogan "Support the president" is going to be used to cover the exceedingly practical tactics of Democratic partisanship in the hope of winning glibly Republicans and Independents to the blanket support of Democratic party power.

Chairman Hays has done well to challenge this strategy at the start and Republicans will back him in an energetic offensive in favor of clear thinking and of loyal action where party action is proper and necessary. Mr. Hays may rest his confidence on the sound foundation of that proverb of the first Republican president—namely: that you can't fool all the people all the time.

The facts of Democratic exploitation of the war are plentiful and conclusive and they will be brought out for the inspection of the American people. If that is partisanship it is a partisanship faithful to the nation. It is a partisanship forced by the partisanship which is rampant about the president and in the operations of government. Mr. Hays has chosen a very excellent illustration in the case of the appeal to the Wisconsin soldiers at Camp Grant, which put forth the buncombe formula that the defeat of Davis meant gloom in Washington and joy in Berlin. We now have this echoed by a Democratic newspaper in Illinois in the interest of Jim Ham Lewis.

We have no fear that such twaddle will carry far. But it stamps the quality of the Democratic campaign and throws a sardonic light on the claims of the Democratic leaders to elevated, nonpartisan and selfless patriotism.

## THE GOOD ROADS BOND ISSUE.

Among the propositions that will be placed before the voters at the November election is the state road bond issue for \$40,000,000. With this money it is proposed to build some 4,500 miles of hard roads, and by so doing to "pull Illinois out of the mud," as one of the pamphlets issued by the Illinois Highway Improvement association phrases it.

It is probably true that no other state with as large a population or with as much wealth has such bad roads as Illinois. We have only to go across the boundary line into Indiana to realize how backward we are in the matter of road building. Consider the following testimony from the Orange Judd Farmer:

"Men write in to me saying that we should not build hard roads until we know more about the subject. Well, they should have been along as we progressed in Indiana, coming along those beautiful gravel and stone roads which have been built during the last twenty-five years. The whole countryside reflected the difference. Clean roadsides, well kept fence rows, and a general air of comfort and well-being seemed to pervade. You can't make me believe that the roads haven't had a great deal to do with it."

The argument for good roads in Illinois is by no means an argument in behalf of the tourist or the city dweller who owns an automobile. The merits of the bond issue proposal rest primarily on the material advantage that will accrue to the country population and the state as a whole. There is no good reason why Illinois should not enjoy that advantage as well as Indiana or any other state.

If the bond issue involved an increase in taxes it would be possible to understand why there might be some opposition, but both principal and interest are to be paid out of automobile license fees. The burden will be borne entirely by automobile owners, even though they will not be the chief beneficiaries. It is estimated that the license fees from the present number of automobiles will retire the bonds within twenty-five years.

It is not proposed to issue the bonds or begin construction till after the war.

By voting the bond issue we shall not in the least interfere with the prosecution of the war, but we shall be prepared when peace comes to furnish employment to thousands of men during the difficult period of reconstruction.

## THE RAILWAYS EXPERIMENT.

Government operation of the railroads is still in the experimental stage, and it would be improper at this time to draw any definite or final conclusions from the data at hand. With this reservation in mind, however, we may nevertheless consider the implications of the recent report of the interstate commerce commission.

According to this report, the operating expenses during June of this year exceeded the earnings by \$58,919,000, whereas in June of 1917 the earnings exceeded the operating expenses by \$58,909,000. In other words, the railroads under private ownership managed to show a margin of profit, but under public operation they not only failed to break even but actually came out with a deficit nearly as great as the profit of a year ago.

There are certain explanations which serve to mitigate the apparent case against government operation. During May the increase in railway wages became effective, an increase amounting to some \$300,000,000 a year. We must also take into account the fact that the cost of fuel and equipment increased by a very large percentage; for the year 1918 it is estimated that this increase would amount to a figure varying between \$200,000,000 and \$400,000,000.

To offset these increased expenses the director general has very largely advanced freight and passenger rates. These advances became effective during June, and the returns for that month naturally did not show the full effect of the higher rates.

But even after taking all these circumstances into consideration, competent critics are at a loss to understand why the ledger account should vary so greatly from last year. It has been suggested that the quality of service on the part of railway employees has deteriorated under government ownership.

ership, the explanation being that an employee has a greater sense of responsibility in working for private owners who are represented by his immediate superiors than in working for a somewhat intangible institution such as the government. It was expected that this loss in efficiency would be counterbalanced by the economies which could obviously be accomplished under centralized control and management; but the facts do not seem to bear out this assumption.

The railroad administration may yet demonstrate that it is more economical and more efficient than private management. Certainly no one would wish to discredit public operation on the basis of incomplete information; but at the same time it must be admitted that the experiment has not thus far been completely successful.

## THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

In less than two weeks the American people will again be asked to demonstrate their allegiance to the nation and their determination to support our fighting men by subscribing to the fourth Liberty loan. With the success of the American soldiers in the St. Mihiel salient fresh in our minds, it is inconceivable that the people at home should fail to back them up. Our task in floating a \$6,000,000,000 loan—if that is the amount finally determined—will have its difficulties, but it is infinitely simpler and easier than the one which the soldiers are performing with so much vigor and enthusiasm.

Here in Chicago our quota is more than twice as large as it was in the previous loan, and in order to make certain of success it is important that the campaign should be efficiently organized and systematically managed. In previous campaigns there has been evidence of some lack of coordination of effort, a defect which resulted in failure to obtain subscriptions—or subscriptions as large as they should have been—from many persons. Too much reliance, perhaps, was placed upon street solicitation. The decision of the Chicago committee to make its chief effort in places of business and in the homes, the latter to be reached through ward organizations, seems to be wise.

The individual should consider that it is not only the work of committees to prepare to make the next loan a success. He can now take account of his resources. He can plan methods of getting along on less income, so that the surplus may be put into bonds. Unless there is some good reason, every one should be prepared to make his subscription at the opening of the campaign, for delay only adds to the effort that must be expended by the campaign workers. Our soldiers going into an attack do not hesitate or procrastinate. Why should we?

## THE BRIDGEPORT STRIKE.

The president's rebuke to the striking workmen at Bridgeport and his demand that they return to work will, we think, be approved by the great majority of laboring men themselves. We know that the policy of union labor is against strikes in wartime, and we know that the war labor board, which acted as arbiter by agreement of both parties, has not been disposed to deny just claims for increased wages. The president does not put the case too strongly when he says that "to strike against the award is dishonorable and dishonorable."

It should be observed that the striking workmen constitute only about 10 per cent of workers affected by the arbitration. Their action is disloyal not only to the nation but to the great body of organized labor which is devoting its best efforts towards the prosecution of the war. While our soldiers are fighting without hope or expectation of adequate pecuniary reward—for there could be none—these workmen strike for more pay in violation of their agreement and obstruct the production of war materials that are urgently needed on the firing line.

The war powers of the government are so great that we sometimes fear they may be used for unjust coercion, but in this case the only proper course for the president to pursue is to compel these men to work or fight.

## THE RESERVE REGIMENTS.

Here is delivered a suggestion that seems wise. There have been registered in the new draft thousands of men for the army. Most of them are new at the game of war. There are in Chicago several regiments of Illinois reserves. They are offered by seasoned military men who gladly are taking them from their business to train younger men. Those who expect to take up service will act wisely and forehandedly by enlisting in one of these reserve regiments, thus receiving without the loss of time from their work a great deal of advance military knowledge which will prove of advantage in the future. Col. A. L. Boile of the Third regiment reports that from his command already more than 350 men have been sent to service with advance training which enabled a majority to become non-commissioned officers and many to take commissions.

## Editorial of the Day

## "WORLD-VIEWS" IN CONFLICT.

(From the London Times.)

With a deepened faith in the goodness of their cause and a growing confidence in decisive victory, the British people enter tomorrow upon the fifth year of the war. The year which closes today has brought with it great events, good and evil, but the result has been to strengthen our convictions and to confirm our hope. It has seen the Bolsheviks lay Russia prostrate at the foot of Germany, and it has seen America beginning to exert her boundless power on the side of the allies. It has heaped proof on proof of the truth we have never doubted, that the conflict is a conflict of elementary moral conceptions, between which reconciliation or compromise is impossible. Within the last few weeks the German emperor has himself avowed this truth. The struggle, he most truly says, is a struggle between two "world-views," the Anglo-Saxon and the Prussian-German. Right, freedom, honor, and morality are at stake. He claims them as the attributes to Prussia-Germany, while he denounces Mammon as the idol of the Anglo-Saxon soul. The deeds of the combatants are our answer. The last year has chronicled the peace of Brest-Litovsk and the peace of Bucharest. They and the use Germany has made of them are signal lessons to all men of German good faith and of German justice towards the weak. By their fruits these virtues are known, and by such fruits the worthlessness of ambiguous peace resolutions and peace speeches stands revealed. The merciless despotism exercised in Belgium and in the occupied districts of France, the piracy practiced against all nations, the systematic attempt to conceal its enormities by murder "without trace," the deliberate bombing of hospitals, and the deliberate sinking of hospital ships are the harvest of the "world-view" which the Kaiser upholds as the source of German morals and of German honor. Humanity accepts with horror and with loathing, as the normal methods of German barbarism, the abominations which this code condones, applauds, and rewards. That is why it becomes every year more determined to extricate the world of hell from which they spring. This last twelvemonth has demonstrated that "militarism" is still supreme in Germany, and that the wickedness it inspires grows bolder and more ferocious under the stress of war.

## A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO

How to Line, Let the quips fall where they may.

AS a church member in good standing, Mr. Rockefeller should inaugurate a movement to make Sunday a day of rest and blessed quiet. Incidentally, a great number of men have discovered that they have homes and families, and have struck up a lively acquaintance with them.

DOCUMENTARY proof that Comrade Trotsky has been a paid agent of Germany will not disturb Comrade Stettens or Comrade Reed or other w. l. comrades. They know Comrade Trotsky much better than Mr. Sisson knows him.

SINCE 1914, at least, the only people, themselves excepted, that the Germans have been able to fool are Russian peasants and American intellectuals.

"Out, Out, Brief Candle!" But She Won't Out.

Sir: It would be prudent to warn M. F.'s brother that Nurse Candie, should he go with her, has a most melting way. And she has been known to smoke at times.

Sir: I suppose Miss Candie is all lit up when she goes out with brother.

Sir: Don't you think Miss Candie might be fond enough of him to become his flame? In that case would Miss Candie stick? Holy smoke! We need more light on the subject.

Sir: Verb. sap, but you persist in ringing all the changes. I am (have you any superior figures?) ask whether she is trim?

[She is, we understand, taper.]

"No."

ACCORDING to Dr. Rosemeier, quondam Berlin journalist, who has first-hand acquaintance of them, the Germans need is not ideas for their brains, but bombs on their skulls. Admirably put. To get a job into a Scotchman's head, says tradition, requires a surgical operation. To get an idea into a Teutonic head it is first necessary to blow off the head.

## ILLINOIS ILLINOIS

Congratulations, Illinois! Nevermore may the city dweller sneer at the rural voter. The down state citizen has saved you from the disgrace of being represented by a man whose streak of yellow is so wide as to form an aura.

Did you hear the one about the man who asked the conductor how long he would have in Chicago between trains? Said if he had time he would call on the American consul.

"OUT here in Oak Park," writes J. W. F., "we are educated by the band, so we're all whistling John Carpenter's 'The Home Road.'"

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Doctor Pershing: After taking one treatment for acute and persistent sciatica I am now entirely relieved. Yours gratefully,

ST. MIHIEL.

O, by the way, I forgot to mention—

[From a soldier's letter, in the Grand Rapids Herald.]

"I forgot to tell you the last time I wrote that I have been decorated with a Croix de Guerre by the French."

ONE titled Twit is mentioned by the dispatches as waiting with his orderlies and packed impedimenta, to be captured by the Americans. The favorite inquiry among the enemy's troops is (to paraphrase the spinster's celebrated remark): "When does the surrendering begin?"

ANY LITTLE SHOPPING YOU'D LIKE TO HAVE US DO FOR YOU?

Sir: Kindly make your column as snappy as possible from now on, as D. P., writing from the Italian front, where he has been bitten by 1,548,720 much more than the temperature will not destroy the anti-scorbutic principle, the water soluble growth substance, or the water soluble growth substance. All authorities are agreed that the fat soluble growth substance is present in considerable quantities and in available form in the green leaves of vegetables.

It is also well known that fresh vegetables and fruits are specific in both curing and preventing scurvy. Heating to 120 degrees F. will not destroy the anti-scorbutic principle. Nor will the heat of cooking destroy the fat soluble growth substance. Dried vegetables will offset the acidity of the ash of meat.

As compared with preserved fruits, the

in drying the temperature does not go above 120 degrees F. This temperature is not high enough to destroy or even impair those mysterious but highly important substances about which we read so much now. This temperature will not destroy the anti-scorbutic principle, the fat soluble growth substance, or the water soluble growth substance. All authorities are agreed that the fat soluble growth substance is present in considerable quantities and in available form in the green leaves of vegetables.

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## How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

## DRYING VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

RECENTLY I listened to a lecture on drying vegetables and fruits, given by Mr. Mobley of the International Harvester company. Mr. Mobley is not a scientist and gets off his trolley on bacteriology at times, but he knows how to dry vegetables and he tells you about it in a way that anybody can understand and follow.

He has a simple method, one which requires nothing except home made equipment, and not much of that. Any housewife, anywhere, can dry vegetables and fruits. It can be done over a gas range, an oil stove, a coal or wood burner, or even an open fire.

We are going to need garden stuff next winter. A meat and bread diet makes too much acid in the system. The mineral ash of these foods contains not much acid forming material. If we live principally on them by midwinter people will begin to notice acid blemishes and they will think they need a blood purifier. Many of them will go off to the drug stores and get sarsaparilla or other fake blood purifiers. Some will not notice that their gums are spongy and bleed easily. The probability is that such will be suffering from a mild attack of scurvy. A few will develop gout and a great many will suffer from constipation.

Ordinarily the person of moderate means can remedy these conditions if he recognizes them in time. All that need be done is to buy fresh canned and preserved vegetables and fruits. Next winter there will be trouble in getting the necessary corrective. The markets may be so tight that you will have to buy vegetables and the prices are certain to be high. More than the usual amount of forehandness is required. As between dried vegetables and fruit and the preserved products the advantage is with the former.

In drying the temperature does not go above 120 degrees F. This temperature is not high enough to destroy or even impair those mysterious but highly important substances about which we read so much now. This temperature will not destroy the anti-scorbutic principle, the fat soluble growth substance, or the water soluble growth substance. All authorities are agreed that the fat soluble growth substance is present in considerable quantities and in available form in the green leaves of vegetables.

It is also well known that fresh vegetables and fruits are specific in both curing and preventing scurvy. Heating to 120 degrees F. will not destroy the anti-scorbutic principle. Nor will the heat of cooking destroy the fat soluble growth substance. Dried vegetables will offset the acidity of the ash of meat.

As compared with preserved fruits, the

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It is also well known that fresh vegetables and fruits are specific



## U. S. SHOWS HOW GERMANY PLANS TO ENSLAVE RUSSIA

## SEEKS TO BAR ALL BUT TEUTON FROM BUSINESS

## Proves Kaiser Paid Red Guards to Carry on War of Terror.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—The part played by the German Imperial bank in financing the Russian Bolshevik movement, the care taken by the German military authorities to prevent spread among their own people of the socialist preachings of their Russian tools, and the plans laid for German control of Russian economy and financially during and after the war, feature the disclosures in the second installment of the sensational series of secret documents which the American government is making public.

Copies of the documents, given out tonight, carry the file numbers of the Reichsbank or of the German general staff, and in some instances notations by Lenin or Trotsky, the Bolshevik leaders, now shown to have been in the pay of Germany since long before they overthrew Russia's new democratic government and virtually turned the country over to the Teutons.

There are illuminating explanatory notes by Edgar Sisson of the committee on public information, who directed the investigation which resulted in the disclosures.

**Germany Paid Red Guards.**

One of the Reichsbank memoranda, dated last January, announces to the committee of foreign affairs (Trotsky) that \$5,000,000 of gold has been placed at the credit of Stockholm for the representatives of the committee to cover the cost of Red Guard operations. Another of a few days later tells of a credit of \$5,000,000 for the assistant naval commissar in the far east, who is entrusted with the task of carrying off or destroying the great American and Japanese stores of war material at Vladivostok—a scheme that probably was well under way when the landing of American allied forces at Vladivostok ended the way of the Bolsheviks.

A resolution adopted by the German commercial banks under the auspices of the Reichsbank outlines an elaborate program for control of Russia by Germany and the barring of American and the allies from the Russian commercial and industrial field after the war.

What has happened to this scheme is not definitely known, but it is suggested that it may be the subject of one of the secret sections of the German-Bolshevik treaty.

**Shows Lenin's Treachery.**

Now Lenin and Trotsky were betraying their Socialist friends along with Russia is disclosed by a sharp note to Lenin from the Nachrichten bureau demanding to know what steps he would take to make good his personal promise that Socialist and agricultural literature would not be circulated among German troops. Trotsky's reply on the margin, "I ask to discontinue it," is written.

The concluding document of the installment is a German warning on Jan. 19 to Lenin that unknown agitators were circulating propaganda telling in essence of the plans of the Bolsheviks to surrender openly to the Germans, as they actually did later.

The documents follow:

## DOCUMENT NO. 8

[Reichsbank No. 2, Jan. 8, 1918.]

**VERY SECRET.**

To the committee of foreign affairs: Information has today been received from Stockholm that \$5,000,000 of gold has been transferred to be put at the disposal of the representatives of the people's commissars. This credit has been supplied to the Russian government in order to cover the cost of the keep of the Red Guard and agitators in the country. The Imperial government considers it appropriate to remind the

soviet of people's commissars of the necessity of increasing their propaganda in the country, as the antagonistic attitude of the south of Russia and Siberia to the existing government is troubling the German government. It is of great importance to send experienced men everywhere in order to set up a uniform government.

**VON SCHANS.**

Representative of the Imperial bank.

**Note—Members of the Red Guard were paid from 12 to 16 rubles a day, whereas soldiers were paid hardly that number of kopecks. This letter shows where the money came from. The Bolshevik government also required factory owners to pay regular wages to their workers while the latter served in the Red Guard. The notation on letter indicates that it was referred to Menshinski, the financial minister, whose expert councilor was the German, von Toll. Menshinski personally conducted the wrecking of the Russian banks, a maneuver that deprived all opponents of Bolshevikism of their financial means of warfare. It was a classic job of destruction, done in the name of reconstruction.**

Have photograph of this letter.

## DOCUMENT NO. 9

[Reichsbank No. 8, Jan. 13, 1918, Berlin.]

**VERY SECRET.**

To the committee of foreign affairs: I am instructed to convey the agreement of the Imperial bank to the issue of a credit of 5,000,000 rubles for the dispatch of the assistant naval commissar, Koshchinsk, to the far east.

At arrival at Vladivostok he should visit the retired officer of the Russian fleet, Mr. Panoff, and instruct Buttenhoff and Stauffacher, who are known to Panoff, to come to see him. Both the mentioned agents will bring with them Messrs. Edward Shindler, William Koberlein, and Paul Diers (Ders). With these persons it is necessary to think out a plan for carrying out the Japanese and American war materials from Vladivostok to the west. If this is not possible then they must instruct Diers (or Ders) and Stauffacher to destroy the stores. Shindler must acquaint Koshchinsk with the Chinese agents at Nikolai. These persons should receive the agreed amounts and should be dispatched to China to carry on an agitation against Japan.

**Note—If this plan was developed to a climax it was not by Koshchinsk. He was killed on his passage through Siberia two or three weeks later and it was reported that a great sum of money was taken from his body by his murderers, who were said to be two Cossacks. Most of the German agents named in this letter were still active in Siberia in the spring, as shown by document No. 25.**

Have photograph of this letter.

## DOCUMENT NO. 10

[Reichsbank No. 5, Jan. 11, 1918.]

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars:

My Dear Mr. Chairman: The industrial and commercial organizations in Germany interested in trade relations with Russia have addressed themselves to me in a letter, including several guiding indications. Permit me to bring them to your attention.

1. The conflict of the Russian revolution with the Russian capitalists absolutely does not interest German manufacturing circles, in so far as the question does not concern industry as such. You can destroy the Russian capitalists as far as you please, but it would be no more than the possible to permit the destruction of Russian enterprises. Such a situation would produce a constant ferment in the country, supported by famine of materials and, in consequence of that, of products also. The English, American, and French capitalists take advantage of this disorder and understand how to establish here corps of their commercial agents. It is necessary to remember that German industry in the first years after the general peace will not be in a position to satisfy the purchasing demand of the Russian market, having broad similar parallel tasks in the near east, in Persia, in China, and in Africa.

2. It is essential, therefore, to conduct a canvass and gather statistical information with regard to the condition of industry, and, in view of the absence of money in Russia, to address in business conversations whichever is desired of the groups of German commercial banks.

3. Trade with Germany may be in the first period almost exclusively exchange for wheat and for any remaining products to receive household necessities. Everything which exceeds the limits of such trade should be paid for in advance to the amount of 75 per cent of the market value, with the payment of the remaining quarter in a six months' period. In place of such

an arrangement, probably, it would seem to be possible to permit privately the taking of German dividend shares on the Russian financial market, or solidly guaranteed industrial and railroad loans.

In view of the indicated interest of German manufacturers and merchants in trade relations in Russia, I cordially beg you, Mr. Chairman, to inform me of the views of the government regarding the questions touched upon, and to receive the assurances of my sincere respect.—Representative of the Imperial bank and stock exchange in Berlin, G. von Schans.

**Note—The engaging attitude of the German manufacturers toward Russian capitalists is the feature of this letter, apart from the cordial and evidently understanding expressions of the representative of the German Imperial bank to that support money of the capitalists of all nations, Lenin's. The letter was sent to the secret department by Secretary Skripnik. Perhaps some day Von Schans will disclose Lenin's answer.**

Have photograph of letter.

## DOCUMENT NO. 11

[Reichsbank No. 12878, Berlin, Dec. 28, 1917.]

Resolution of conference of representatives of the German commercial banks convened on proposal of the German delegation at Petrograd by the management of the Imperial bank to discuss the resolutions of the Rhine-Westphalian industrial syndicate and handclasp.

1. All loans are canceled the bonds of which are in the hands of German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish holders, but payment must be realized by the Russian treasury in the course of a twelve months' term after the conclusion of separate peace.

2. The purchase is permitted of all Russian securities and dividend bearing paper by the representatives of the German banks at the rate of the day on the open market.

3. After the conclusion of separate peace, on the expiration of ninety days, there are to be established all the shares of private railway companies, metallurgical industries, oil companies, and chemical pharmaceutical works. The rating of such papers will be made by the German and Austrian stock exchanges.

4. There are banished and for five years from date of signing peace are not to be allowed English, French, and American capital in the following industries: Coal, metallurgical, machine building, oil, chemical, and pharmaceutical.

5. In the question of development in Russia of coal, oil, and metallurgical branches of industry there is to be established a supreme advisory organ consisting of ten Russian specialists, ten from the German industrial organizations, and the German and Austrian banks.

6. The Russian government must not interfere in the region of questions connected with the transfer to the benefit of Germany of two mining districts in Poland—Dombrowsky and Ostkashy—and to Austria of the oil regions in Galicia. The transfer of the latter will be only in the form of limitations of the right of making claims, land allotments, and application of capital for the production and refining of oil.

7. Germany and Austria enjoy the unlimited privilege of sending into Russia mechanics and qualified workmen.

8. Other foreign mechanics and workmen during five years after the conclusion of peace between Russia and Germany are not to be allowed to enter at all.

9. The statistical department of producing and manufacturing industries, with the corresponding government organ, must be controlled by German specialists.

10. Private banks in Russia arise only with the consent and according to the plan of the Union of German and Austrian Banks, whereby the rating of the stocks of the banks on all exchanges of the new and old world will be handled by the group of the Deutsche bank.

11. At the ports of Petrograd, Archangel, Odessa, Vladivostok, and Batum will be established, under the leadership of specialists from Germany, special statistical economic committees.

As regards the tariff, railway and

shipping rate policies to regulate the Russo-German-Austrian trade relations, this part of the economical treaty will be discussed by the special tariff council of the Handelsrat—Chairman von Gruner, Secretary Bernshult.

**Note—The pointed endorsement on the photographed copy of the resolution is "Chairman of the Central Executive Committee—Commissar Menshinsky requests that this resolution should be taken under advisement, and to prepare the ground in the soviet of the workmen and soldiers deputies, in case the council of people's commissars will not accede to these requests. Secretary R. Raskin." All of these terms, wholly punitive to Americans, English, and French capital, could lurk in the secret section in the present German-Russian treaty. I do not know the fate of the resolution on this, its early utterance.**

Have besides the noted photograph a printed copy of this circular.

## DOCUMENT NO. 12

[Gr. General Staff, Nachrichten Bureau, Section No. 780, Feb. 26, 1918.]

**SECRET.**

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars: After conferring with the people's commissar, Trotsky, I have the honor to ask you to urgently inform the agents of the secret service at Staffa, Commissars Felerabend and Kalmannovich, that they should work as formerly in complete independence and without the knowledge of the official staff at Staffa and the general staff in Petersburg, and particularly Gen. Bonch-Bruyevich and the secret service of the northern front, communicating only with the people's commissar, Lieut. Krivonozhko.

**Note—Across the letter is written "Inform Mosholov. N. G." (Gorbunov's initials). In the margin is written "Passed on to the commissar of war, M. Skripnik." The significance of this letter is that it is to Lenin; that the two chief secretaries of himself and the council passed it on for action; and that Trotsky and Lenin on Feb. 27 were continuing to hamper the Russian commander at a moment when the German army was threatening Petrograd. Mosholov was one of the commissars on the staff of Erlikon, the commissar representing the council of commissars in the command of the Russian military forces. His achievements as a disorganizer were notable. This letter indicates that he had the confidence of Germany.**

Have original letter.

## DOCUMENT NO. 13

[Gr. General Staff, Nachrichten Bureau, Section No. 780, Feb. 26, 1918.]

**VERY SECRET.**

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars: According to reports of our secret service in the detachments operating against the German troops and against the Austrian Ukrainian corps, there has been discussion propaganda for a national rising and a struggle with the Germans and their allies, the Ukrainians. I ask you to inform me what has been done by the government to stop this harmful agitation.—For the head of the department, R. Bauer, adjutant, Heinrich.

**Note—Across the top is written: "Urgent to the commissars of war and special staff, M. Skripnik." The last sentence is underlined and in the margin appears a question marked, "L. T." The first is Lenin's order through his secretary, and the second may possibly be taken as Trotsky's opposition to any action.**

The loss of the Ukraine by counter German intrigue was a sore point in prestige with him. But his essential obedience to Germany was not lessened.

Have original letter.

## DOCUMENT NO. 14

[G. S. Nachrichten Bureau, Section No. 275-811, Feb. 7, 1918.]

To the Chairman of Foreign Affairs: According to information of

the secret service department it has been ascertained that the promises given personally by you, Mr. Commissar, in Brest-Litovsk, that Socialist agitation literature would not be circulated among the German troops is not being fulfilled. Tell me what steps will be taken in this matter.—For the head of the department, R. Bauer, adjutant, Heinrich.

**Note—Brague words to the foreign minister of the soviet government of workmen, soldiers, and sailors of the Russian republic, delivered not by an equal in official rank, but by the deputy of a German major of the head of an information department of the German government. Did Trotsky resist or deny the imputation? Instead he wrote with his own hand in the margin: "I ask to discuss it—L. T." Thus he admits that he did give the promise at Brest-Litovsk. The question raised concerns only the measure of obedience to be required.**

Have original letter.

## DOCUMENT NO. 15

[The counterespionage with the Staffa, No. 311, special section, Jan. 29, 1918.]

**A WARNING.**

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars: The counterespionage at the Staffa advises that at the front is being spread by unknown agitators the following counter-revolutionary literature.

1. The text of circulars of various German government institutions with proofs of the connection of the German government with the Bolshevik workmen agitators for the passing of the government into their hands. These leaflets have reached also the German commanders. The supreme commander has received a demand from Gen. Hoffman to stop this dangerous agitation by all means possible.

2. A stenographic report of the conversation of Gen. Hoffman with Commissar Trotsky, whereby it was supposedly proposed to the latter to make peace on conditions of considerable concessions on the part of the central empire, but on the obligation of the Russian government to stop the socialization of the life of the state. Comrade Trotsky supposedly offered the

termination of the war without peace and the demobilization of our army. When Gen. Hoffman announced that the Germans would continue to advance Trotsky supposedly replied: "Then under the pressure of force we shall be forced to make peace and fulfill all demands."

This document has created indignation among the troops. Against the Council of People's Commissars are heard cruel accusations.—Commissar S. Kalmannovich.

**Note—This letter is a warning of the slow rising but coming storm that will sweep these fabled phantoms of history from the country they have temporarily stolen. To get a real understanding of the meaning of the second and important section of the letter, it must be pointed out that until Feb. 1 the Russian calendar was thirteen days behind the western European calendar. The real date of this letter, therefore, is Feb. 19. This is the date Trotsky's "No peace; no war" pronouncement was made at Brest-Litovsk. The news of it did not reach Petrograd until the next day. Yet on that day printed circulars were being distributed at the front stating Trotsky had agreed to do the very thing he did do, and giving an account of events that did take place a week later, when Germany did begin its advance and when the Bolsheviks did fulfill all demands. The fact is that simple truth was being told. Nor is the means by which it was secured at all obscure. A few daring and skillful Russians had found a means to get information from Brest-Litovsk.**

The circulars referred to in the first paragraph are of course those already familiar to Washington from February dispatches.

The following notes comment adds to the attractiveness of the letter: "The committee for combating the counter-revolution states that these circulars were sent from the Don, and the stenographic report was sent in transmission from Kiev. Its origin is undoubtedly Austrian or from the Reds—M. Skripnik."

Have photograph of letter.

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It's a wise Government that protects and fosters its commerce

With over six million men under arms the British Government is permitting and even encouraging the manufacture and sale of woollens for civilian use, and particularly for export.

Consequently FIFIELD OVERCOATS are among the few in America that are made from all-wool woollens.

The prices of these Imported Overcoats range from

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About the same as you pay for coats made from the mixed domestic woollens.

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have held for thirty years a reputation in the shoe trade that is entirely unique. It is a reputation based solely upon character. These shoes are so honestly made, of such excellent materials and such fine hand-workmanship, that they not only look better than any other shoes—they are better—and they wear much longer than any others. Naturally, they cost a little more than other shoes in the beginning, but they cost much less in the end. Cheaper shoes are an extravagance. They represent ultimate waste. We sell Thomas Cort shoes because they are the best. They are best for us to sell only because they are best for you to buy. Ask for them if you want the utmost in appearance, comfort and economy.

## Martin &amp; Martin

FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

326 Michigan Avenue, Chicago  
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(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail. Our fitting charts, simple, accurate, and easily used, will be sent upon request. Please address the Chicago store.)

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MEMBER OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

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"Your  
Personal  
Bank"

## Larson's Sta-Right Shoes

Will Relieve Your Foot Troubles

Do you suffer with pains and aches in the limbs and back—think you have rheumatism or neuralgia—when the trouble is really caused by fallen arches? Martin Larson will prescribe the exact details for shoes that will put your arches in a healthy condition.

Let him make you a pair of Sta-Right Shoes by the plaster-paris cast system, which reproduces your feet exactly as they are and permits him to make shoes that will give support exactly where needed. The benefit testified to by countless others is indisputable evidence of what he can do for you.

Shoes to Measure, \$15 and up  
With Plaster Cast, \$20 and up  
Military Esots, \$27 the pair

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369 W. Madison St.  
At Madison Street Bridge

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TWO STORES  
MICHIGAN AVE., at MONROE ST.  
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Wabash at Jackson

**Lyon and Healy**



# HOW MILLIONS OF U. S. IN WAR ARE MOVED, FED

Work of S. O. S. in France Excels All History of Military Feats.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.  
(Special Correspondent of the Tribune.)

IN THE S. O. S. SECTOR, FRANCE, Aug. 15.—The matter of feeding the army in France is an epic story. It is truly a heroic proportion.

Just now it requires about 1,500,000 pounds of refrigerated and fresh beef to feed the army in France each day, besides the hundreds of thousands of pounds of mutton, lamb, corned beef, canned salmon, and dried and pickled meats and fish. More than 300,000 cases of tomatoes, corn, and peas help to make up one day's rations.

Something like 330,000 cans of jam, 8,000 cases of peaches, 5,000 jars of pickles, 3,000 bottles of catsup, carloads of canned lobster and other sea foods, more than 3,000 boxes of chocolate, fresh white bread made of American flour and all the boys want, even the good old corn bread served hot, besides the immense quantities of potatoes, beans, prunes, coffee, sugar, milk, pepper, salt, vinegar, ketchup, sirup, and about everything found in a well stocked farmer's pantry in the United States are laid before the American army in France every day—and it is all these right on the dot.

Works Like a Machine.

It is there in every section of France, from Soissons and Toul to Marselles and from the Swiss border to the Bay of Biscay. All France is a great industrial place, and there is hardly a spot in the whole country, including the western coast, where the S. O. S. is not standing at attention when the dinner bell rings.

Meatmen, men and munitions, and all manner of supplies are moving up to the front continuously, and the fighters are coming back for a little rest. The machinery works smoothly and efficiently. There are side lines of great interest. One of these is the traveling bathroom. An outfit that requires only three trucks is now sent up to the lines to greet the boys as they come out of the trenches and give them a fine scrubbing. Each outfit will wash 500 boys an hour.

Quick Service the Rule.

Meatmen, men and munitions, and all manner of supplies are moving up to the front continuously, and the fighters are coming back for a little rest. The machinery works smoothly and efficiently. There are side lines of great interest. One of these is the traveling bathroom. An outfit that requires only three trucks is now sent up to the lines to greet the boys as they come out of the trenches and give them a fine scrubbing. Each outfit will wash 500 boys an hour.

The wounded have to be brought back to the hospitals. The trains and ambulances are ready and they move like clockwork except that getting back from the first aid stations at times is not quite as slow as a clock. The wounded are sent to all corners of France and the big machine works on almost faultlessly.

Whole armies of the mobile sections now are transported quickly from sector to sector. It is up to the S. O. S. to see that all this equipment is provided.

Salvage Work Important.

The S. O. S. besides doing an enormous business in the manufacturing line, conducts a large salvage plant, 200 plants, into which flows a steady stream of battlefield wreckage. In the clothing branch of the work alone they are saving the taxpayers back home \$1,500,000 a month. More important than the money saving is the saving of tonnage.

At one station mammoth American locomotives are assembled "while you wait." Six of these leviathans are put together every day and are doing their bit the next day.

It was found advisable to operate a special train for American military men between two widely separated points in France. As soon as the necessity presented itself the train was installed. It is called the "American Special." It is manned by Pullman car porters—Negro boys who have had long training on the de luxe trains back home. They are rated as first class wagon men here. American railway conductors have been assigned to this

## AMERICAN OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—Army casualties reported by the commander of the American expeditionary forces in France today totaled 83, divided as follows:

Killed in action..... 2  
Died of accident or other cause..... 2  
Missing in action..... 2  
Wounded severely..... 41  
Wounded, degree undetermined..... 3  
Total..... 52

KILLED IN ACTION.  
Lieut. Emil H. Lasterwasser, New York.

Joseph J. Desmaria, Fall River, Mass.  
Lawrence S. Davidson, Malta, Mont.  
Vernon Darward Salvage, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.  
Privates.  
Charles H. Hill, Lombardville, N. J.  
Harold Charles Hubert, Surveysport, N. Y.  
Frank J. Johnson, New York, N. Y.  
Lieut. Harold E. McGowan, Lincoln, Neb.  
Lieut. Henry Jackson Plancher, Bedford, Pa.

SEBORGANTS.  
Ella J. Bumbard, 323 West Adams street, Chicago, Ill.  
John T. Dillon, New Haven, Conn.  
James Power, Clarksville, Tenn.  
Captain John Harvey, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Thomas J. Ellington, Pittsburgh, N. C.  
Will Elliott, East Ellijah, Ga.  
Fred Francis, Springfield, N. Y.  
Captain John Harvey, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Alfred Gallipoli, New Haven, Conn.  
Stephen B. Harnan, Graham, Va.  
Robert H. Harnan, Graham, Va.  
Cad C. Harnan, Brookville, Pa.  
George Hill, Ontario, Can.  
William John Haller, Franklin, Pa.  
Anthony Pano, New Haven, Conn.  
Robert H. Pano, New Haven, Conn.  
Henry Walter Perry, Orr, Okla.

train, or trains, one running each way every twenty-four hours.

Never Army Better Provided.

Of one thing the mothers back home can be thoroughly assured, and that is that not one of their boys wants for a single thing in the way of subsistence and medical and surgical attention. No army ever took the field better provided. And while the appreciations are being rendered, it is not out of place to observe that the subsistence division of the war department at Washington is entitled to a decoration for the efficiency it has achieved.

Employ Army of Women.

Of the 35,000 women in the work most of them are French women. A two-fold aim is achieved in the utilization of these women. A large percentage of them would be charged against the state unless otherwise this means of sustaining themselves.

Not the least serious of the problems confronting the war department was the question of distribution of supplies in France. A million men might be landed in French ports, together with the necessary equipment, but how under the heavens was this vast storehouse to be transported to the interior and on up to the lines, with the manifold exactions that would have to be met in doing it speedily and orderly and with the French transportation facilities already groaning under the home load? The German staff agreed it could not be done.

Introducing Gen. Hagood.

Right here seems a good place to introduce Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood. He is chief of staff of the S. O. S. He has served in the war department with every chief of staff of the army since the general staff was created by congress. He is a native of South Carolina, a nephew of the late Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood of the Confederate army and one time governor of South Carolina.

The present chief of staff attended the university of his home state from 1888 to 1891 and graduated from West Point in 1896. He has served as personal aide to Gen. Bell and Wood. Gen. Hagood is one of the younger generals of the army. He is small of stature, quick of action, and a human dynamo. His mind works like chain lightning.

"How did you do it?" I asked him. A flicker of a smile flitted across the face of the West Pointer. "Well, we had to do it—and we did it. That's all."

It was a more statement of fact.

Joseph John Flinn, Newburg, N. Y.  
George Vernon Porter, Franklin, Pa.  
Charles William Bonacker, Kansas, Pa.  
John E. Hark, Spencer, Wis.  
Oscar Wayne Reynolds, Smithport, Pa.  
Robert Fisher Houlton, Franklin, Pa.  
Charles William Bonacker, Kansas, Pa.  
Antonio Bonace, Kansas, Pa.  
Raymond A. Russell, Watertown, Conn.  
Charles Smith, Jackson, Ky.  
Charles V. Suprenant, Thompsonville, Conn.  
Peter P. Trembly, Hartford, Conn.  
Richard Vandenberg, Seattle, Wash.  
Gilford Ward Waburn, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Harold Winnet, Crawfordville, Ind.  
Stanley Wize, Detroit, Mich.  
Bernard Worden, Pullman, Wash. D. C.  
Edward T. Young, Westley, Wis.

WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED.  
CORPORAL.  
Julius B. Barth, Tamaulac, Ill.

PRIVATE.  
Charles Roy Boehm, Beaver City, Neb.  
Ralph Chestnut, Arac, Russia.  
Joe Dennis, Troy, N. Y.  
Philip Macfar, New Orleans, La.

MISSING IN ACTION.  
Privates.  
Raymond L. Horn, Rayland, O.  
Joseph W. Hark, Brook, Ind.  
John Jankala, Sumford, Me.  
John Johnson, Blackwell, Wis.  
Oscar A. Johnson, Surinam, Minn.  
Charles L. Jones, Eden, Utah.  
Earl J. Karski, Okla. Minn.  
George H. Kirkman, Wheatcroft, Ky.  
Henry Klein, Clinton, Ind.  
Fred C. Krenka, Brown Valley, Minn.  
Harry H. Labay, Rockwell, Wis.  
William G. La Plante, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Leo J. Lavoie, Lowell, Mass.  
Don F. Leung, Hobart, Ind.  
Charles Lindner, Leavenworth, Kan.  
Harmon W. Love, Oakbrook, Wis.  
Maurice L. McRobert, Looz, Ind.  
Germesone Orasotti, Pano, Paolo, Italy.  
Pilot Parker, Hacklebury, Pa.  
Percy Parker, Hacklebury, Pa.  
Ray E. Parker, Churchill, Tenn.  
Ray E. Parker, Churchill, Tenn.  
John Albert Paskiewicz, Ottawick, Mich.  
Edwin Pearson, Erie, Pa.  
Ignace Plaski, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Charles W. Reid, Chicago, Ill.  
John W. Riley, Cambria, Wis.  
Lawrence Simon Root, Ottawa, O.  
Peter J. Schmitt, Eau Claire, Wis.  
Cecil H. Shank, Akron, O.  
John F. Shewers, 3331 Pauline-st., Chicago, Ill.  
Julius B. Tiedeman, Detroit, Mich.  
Wille Withers, Galveston, Tex.  
Ray Zwick, Ramer, Pa.

There was no philosophy to it. Just had to be done, and—was done!

"It would be impossible for me to tell you how this plan has been worked out," he added. "Moreover, I am not permitted to give out interviews to newspaper men. But in this case I understand you have been authorized by Gen. Pershing's headquarters to get an interview from me, so I will try to tell you something about it."

Undeciding Themselves.

"In the first place, it is the biggest military undertaking in the history of the world. No military authority ever laid so bold a plan on this earth; nothing that Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, or Napoleon ever planned compares with it in scope or daring. The Germans laughed at us when we proposed it, and even those of us of the old army who sat around the War college wondering what we would do in a great war, never dreamed the United States, the most unarmy nation on earth, could put 4,000,000 men in France. To supply such a body of men from a base 4,000 miles away, to organize them, to fight 'em, and to fight 'em as well as the best soldiers in Europe today is the greatest military accomplishment of all times.

Great Team Work.

"So far as my end of it is concerned it is all a matter of team work. The work is that of the bureau chiefs. You might compare me to the quartermaster of the team. I give the signals and pass the ball, but they really do the work, and they have done it exceedingly well. We are way ahead on our program. We supply twice as many men in France as the most optimistic of us had expected. And at the present rate it will not be long before we will be supplying in France an army four times as large as that we had originally contemplated.

Rushing a New City.

"It is rather difficult for one to visualize the proposition of going into an open field and constructing a 10,000 bed hospital. It means in reality a city of 15,000 inhabitants, with all the necessary appliances in the way of water, sewerage, stores, fire protection, lighting system, etc. Imagine all the retail stores in Chicago consolidated into one, and you get an idea of what it means when we say a depot containing ninety days' supply for 1,000,000. Think of a cold storage

plant where 20,000 head of cattle or 40,000 quarters of beef can be provided for under one roof.

"Of course, we only handle this end of it. Our job over here is to get the stuff off the ships, get it on the trains, and pass it on up to the front. It comes in a never ending stream.

Four Main Groups.

The problem of the staff departments is divided into four grand groups—transportation, construction, supply, and hospitalization and care and locomotives.

"Under transportation," continued Gen. Hagood, "we group ocean transport and inland waterways, all railways, including standard gauge and narrow gauge; all horse and mule transportation, including wagons and pack animals, and all forms of motor transportation. No possible form of transportation has been overlooked.

"Under construction we have to consider the building of railroads, the erection and assembling of cars and locomotives, the building of wharves, docks, and storehouses; the construction and repair of barges and other vessels for use on the canals and navigable streams, bridges, and in fact, everything from the cutting of the timber in the forests to its final assemblage for practical use.

Their Own Manufacturers.

"Under supplies we include water, food, clothing, fuel, animals, forage, guns and ammunition, airplanes, etc. We have taken over a great many manufacturing plants. We make our own chocolate, and manufacture hard bread, cement, and many other such commodities. There is one bakery in the center of France from which we send out every day fresh bread for 500,000 men.

"Under hospitalization we include receiving and caring for the sick and wounded evacuated from the front.

"In order to decentralize this industrial institution the zone of operations is divided into nine sections—the advance section in which the armies are actually engaged, the intermediate section, containing the great central portion of France, and seven base sections which include the ports.

Col. C. G. Daves' Job.

"The whole thing is like a great network. Gen. Pershing has placed the responsibility for its operation upon Gen. Harbord, the commanding general of the S. O. S. I am his chief of staff. Associated with me are about fifty general staff officers, through whom all the activities of the S. O. S. are coordinated. The balance of the staff here consists of about 1,000 officers and 2,000 enlisted men and clerks.

"One of the most important agencies we have is the general purchasing board, presided over by Col. Charles Gates Daves, formerly of Chicago. This board is charged with the purchase of all supplies that are obtained

## FOR AMERICA

Two Chicago Fighters Who Give Their Lives in the Service of Their Country.



1-Lieut. Amos B. Whittle, died in aeroplane accident.

2-Yeoman Marshall M. Kent, died of pneumonia.

in Europe, and also represents us in coordinating the supplies of the allies in such a way that there is no duplication among the great nations concerned. In other words, we aim to have a unity of supply at the rear in the same way that we have a unity of command at the front."

## ONE MISSING, ONE WOUNDED CITY'S LOSS IN BATTLE

Names of Only Two Chicagoans on the Day's Casualty Roll.

Only two Chicagoans were named in the official casualty list issued last night—Ella J. Bumbard of 323 West Adams street, severely wounded, and John P. Smorowsky, 2331 Paulina street, missing in action.

"I am trying to be brave," said Mrs. George H. Whittle of 413 South Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, speaking of the death of her son, Lieut. Amos B. Whittle of the United States aviation corps, stationed at Rockwell field, San Diego, Cal.

Drowned After Fall.

He was drowned Friday when his airplane fell into the ocean off Coronado beach. The body has not been recovered. He was the only son. The parents and four sisters survive.

There will be a military funeral tomorrow from St. Jarlath's church, West Jackson boulevard and South Hermitage avenue, for Marshall M. Kent, a yeoman in the United States naval service, who died yesterday at the Marine hospital of pneumonia. His home was at 1422 West Congress street.

Memorial services for Phillips Brooks, United States naval reserves, who died at sea July 13, were held yesterday morning at Epworth Methodist Episcopal church, Berwyn and Kenmore avenues. The Rev. Ernest Dailley Smith conducted the services, the pulpit being draped in the American flag in which Brooks' body was consigned to the sea. He was a son of Mrs. James W. Brooks, 4401 Kimbark avenue.

Relatives last night received word from Ottawa, Canada, that Private John W. Kimmear, Company A, One Hundred and Sixteenth Canadian battalion, who formerly lived at 3322 South Park avenue, had been wounded in action. No details were disclosed.

The COLLEGE \$6.00

Walk-Over

The Government recommends oxfords to save leather, but many of our smartest young women already wear them nearly the year round. Oxfords will be unusually fashionable this Fall and Winter.

At the price, this is an extremely popular Walk-Over model. It has a straight street-arch, a restful tread, and a modish heel. A sensible shoe, and yet—see how smart this wing-tip effect makes it.

# Walk-Over SHOES

The HAWAIIAN \$8.00

For snap and dash, this exquisitely-tailored model stands quite by itself. It has a Rainbow Arch and a high-bred, delicately concaved 2 1/2 inch Louis heel. A high-heel oxford with all the daintiness of a pump. It snuggles to your ankle, and blends with your hosiery as breath does with air.

Walk-Over Shoes are as well-known the world over as in your home town.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES  
14 So. Dearborn St. 131 So. State St.  
4700 Sheridan Road

YOU'LL find this store a real headquarters for the best qualities in the products of the best makers of clothing, hats, shoes, shirts, boys' clothes. All guaranteed to satisfy.

## Great showing of extra values in Hart Schaffner & Marx special M-L-R suits and overcoats for men and young men

THEY'RE beautiful goods, unsurpassed in character and in a very great variety of colors, patterns, weaves; all-wool fabrics, the best tailoring. The most genuine clothes values you'll find.

\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60

## First long trousers suits for boys; and styles to please young men

WHEN your boy gets to his second year in high school, if not before that, he wants long trousers. We'll show you the boyish styles. Waist-welt, double breasted styles, military styles, straight front styles; clothes that will satisfy you and the boy.

Blues, grays, greens, browns, checks, stripes, mixtures; all guaranteed to satisfy.

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40

# Maurice L. Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else  
Southwest corner Jackson and State  
Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

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Students' Army Training Corps

Continue studies while training. Tuition, Equipment, Subsistence, Housing, Salary, Medical Services provided by the Government.

Students 18 or above who have finished high school are eligible.

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ARTS AND SCIENCE DEPT. OF LOYOLA UNIVERSITY  
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School of Medicine, Engineering, Law, Pre-Medic, Sociology.

Write for Catalogue today.  
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Classes Begin  
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Open after 6:00 P. M. and Saturday Classes in evening sessions. All courses ending 7:00 P. M.

Registration Sept. 14 to 30

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THE TALKING MACHINE SHOP

Look for the Above Electric Sign on Wabash Avenue

In more than ten years of continued growth it is an established fact that more than ninety per cent of our entire business is traced directly to some efforts of our already established friends and customers. A good part of this wonderful growth is due without doubt to the position of the Victrola as the World's Supreme Instrument and the confidence the public has in its supremacy. If it were possible to build a better instrument or make better records the Victor Company would do so. We have a Victrola for every purse, from \$22.50 to \$395.

## Victrola Special Offers

Victrola IX.....	\$60.00
With twelve selections (ten 10 inch double faced records), at 85c each.....	5.10
Total.....	\$65.10
Pay \$5.10 down, then \$5.00 per month.	
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With twenty selections (ten 10 inch double faced records) at 85c each.....	8.50
Total.....	\$98.50
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234-S. Wabash Ave.  
Victrolas and Records  
Exclusively

EDUCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL

## The University of Illinois

The State University

### Will Take 5,000 Student Soldiers Of the Students' Army Training Corps Opens September 30

Students desiring to enter should apply at once

The War Department urges that all able-bodied boys 18 years old or over who are qualified should enter the college and be inducted into the S. A. T. C.

The S. A. T. C. is the Government's method of finding and giving preliminary training to the officers for its new army.

The best way to get in line for a commission is to enter the S. A. T. C. Students who acquire themselves well are reasonably certain of promotion to an Officers' Training Camp.

Student-soldiers receive from the Government housing, food, medical service, uniforms, and the pay of a private (\$30 a month).

Student-soldier take military drill, 11 hours a week, and the Government War Aims Course, based on the State papers of President Wilson, and in addition begin the college course of their choice.

The University of Illinois offers S. A. T. C. courses in:

ENGINEERING	MEDICINE
CHEMISTRY	DENTISTRY
COMMERCE	PHARMACY
AGRICULTURE	LAW

LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

Any graduate of an accredited high school may enter.

Able-bodied boys of 18 or over will be inducted into S. A. T. C. shortly after October 1.

Boys under 18 may enroll in the S. A. T. C., take the drill and begin college work, but will not receive pay or maintenance.

All the usual courses for women will be offered and in addition courses in Red Cross Work and Nursing.

For information and blanks address the REGISTRAR.

## UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Urbana, Illinois

## Register Today

Call at our office in the Peoples Gas Building any time during the day. Members of the Faculty will be present to give you detailed information in regard to our courses.

Business Law Economics  
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Individual help for beginner students

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### Trained Men Win Success

The changed scope, character and methods of modern business demand men with a superior training. The school of experience—a long road—waited for a teacher of general principles. Present conditions require a superior training such as only the school can give.

There is a strong demand for trained men to fill the positions left by the men called to the colors. Take advantage of the opportunity. Become trained. Learn how this school can train you for the higher and better paying positions of Auditor, Comptroller or Certified Public Accountant.

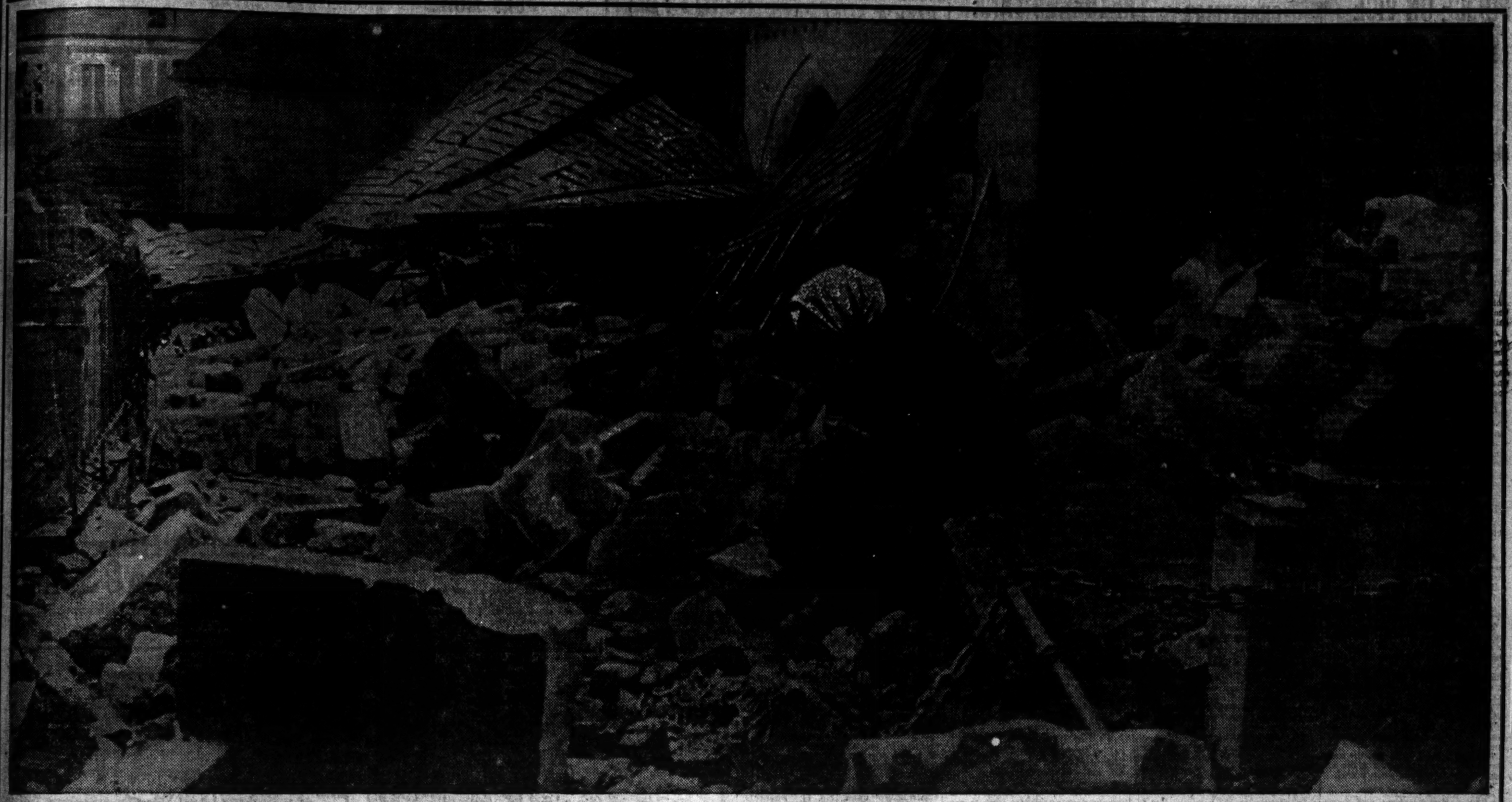
Open evenings during registration week, September 16th to 21st. Tel. Harrison 4117-4118. 301 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

# WALTON SCHOOL

## COMMERCE

THE BIG BARGAINS AND BIG VALUES ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE ARE NOT DOUBTFUL





From a photograph in the private collection of Miss Anna Morgan.

# Adopt a Town in France

"You will find a draft for fifteen dollars enclosed. For over a year and a half I have been saving this to go toward buying a little tombstone for my mother's grave. One does not like for one's mother's grave to go unmarked. But knowing the kind of a mother she was, I know she would be grieved if I bought a tombstone with money that might help to relieve a bit of suffering. So I will ask you to let it help somebody's mother who is old and who needs it badly."

—A letter to The French Relief Editor of THE DELINEATOR from a woman in Clinton, South Carolina.

"I have a Sunday-school class of little girls. We had a pleasure outing not long ago. I read to them parts of the article in the July Delineator on 'Germany's Baby Prisoners of War.' When they found seven cents would feed a baby a day, they gave up their ice-cream cones and asked me to send the fifty cents to you for the relief work, or, as they put it, to 'feed a baby one week.'"

—From the letter of a Colorado woman to THE DELINEATOR.

"You will find enclosed ten dollars for your work. I can not adopt a town or a family or even a child, as I have eight children of my own and not too much to do with. But this money came to me from an unexpected source and I want to help a little."

—A letter to THE DELINEATOR from East Lynn, Massachusetts.

The town of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, has contributed \$2,000 through The Delineator for the purchase of a motor-kitchen for the devastated district of France.

A Massachusetts woman, ninety years of age, has changed her will to bequeath \$40,000, through The Delineator, for the French and Belgian sufferers.

A letter from Welcome, Maryland, reads: "I feel almost like a criminal to send a check for \$2.00 after reading Brand Whitlock's appalling account (in The Delineator), but I have other things to meet and just now I can send no more, but at least I will buy no luxuries until I can supplement this mite with more."

**M**ANY are the demands on your purse. Deep is the drain on your sympathy. But there is one cause to which every one with a heart must give something.

To re-light the hearth fires of France—France that stood as the bulwark of the world's liberty against the invading Hun—France who sacrificed not only her gallant sons, but her hearths and homes, the sacred temple of the free spirit of her people—France whose sacrifice has saved us from a like fate.

In gratitude and in reverence we who still live in comfort must help the population of devastated France, now reclaimed from the Hun, re-light their hearths and become self-supporting.

Working in co-operation with the American Committee for Devastated France, THE DELINEATOR is able to offer you the privilege of giving direct to some French village or some one family in the devastated region. In every issue for months THE DELINEATOR has made its appeal for help, and every mail brings response from the generous heart of America.

Whether you give seven cents to prolong the life of a French baby one day, or whether you get your club or church to collect six thousand dollars to start the life of a French village anew—do give something!

The need is desperate and immediate. Give to-day.

## The Delineator

### \$400 starts

a poultry-farm, with two incubators and one thousand hatching eggs—pays a wounded soldier a salary as poultryman.

### \$200 will

set one French family of five on its feet to the point of making it able to support itself.

### \$150 supports

one adult for one year in a village of northern France.

### \$25 will

give one child a year of manual training; or buy a stove; or pay for a double bed.

### \$20 is

the cost of purchasing a goat for a thrifty home.

### \$15 makes

it possible to provide a sheep.

### \$1 gives

a rabbit to some French family in sorest need.

### 60 cents

buys a fruit-tree for a farm that now is bare.

### 15 cents

will buy one hatching egg for a destitute household.

FRENCH RELIEF EDITOR,  
THE DELINEATOR,  
Butterick Building, New York.

Enclosed is ..... dollars, for  
relief work in the devastated region of France.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Mails check payable to FRENCH RELIEF EDITOR.



## POLICE ON VICE HUNT TANGLE JACKIES IN NET

Morals Squad Makes a  
Haul in Saturday  
Night Raids.

Hugh McCarthy, chief of the morals squad of the police department, went out Saturday night with his force of thirty inspectors looking for vice in Chicago, with particular reference to the dangers surrounding soldiers and sailors. Here is what they found:

At Twenty-third street and Indiana avenue two jacks and two girls were observed in an automobile. The car had just stopped and the girls were saying good night before going into one of the houses. The morals inspectors searched the machine and interrogated the sailors. They found three bottles half filled with sherry wine and a thermos bottle which was empty of all but small. There were costs of two other girls in the car and a number of collapsible cups. The bluejacket driving the car said he was John C. Clark of Camp Perry and that the machine belonged to him. The other lad was J. McGeath. The girls were told to go home. The car was taken to the city garage and the two boys were turned over to Provost Marshal Ontak.

Recognized in Uniform.

At State and Madison streets the inspectors found two jacks and two girls. They recognized one of the sailors as "Joe Sherman," former prize fighter and Twenty-second street character. He is enlisted as Isidro Coltona. The other was David Fischer. They had picked the girls up at the war exposition, they said. The girls gave the names of Viola Long, 19 years old, and Dolores Carmen, 23, both of 217 East Erie street. They said that the sailors had tried to put them in a disorderly house. The men were taken before Second Deputy William H. Luthardt, who called the provost officer. The former pug did not want to go with the officers. Ontak put his hand to his gun and said, "March." Joe went along.

The girls will be taken into the morals court this morning and given an opportunity to tell the whole story.

Take Many from Flats.

In Little Swanston's flat, 2458 South Wabash avenue, five men and two women were arrested. In May Miller's flat, 2601 Calumet avenue, two women and one man were taken. At Marie Reed's flat, 4008 Grand boulevard, one man was taken. His story resulted in the arrest of Earl Carter, 194 North La Salle street, a chauffeur who had driven him to the place.

At the Hotel Englebright, 400 North Wells street, the proprietress Emil Englebright, another man and a woman were arrested. Two women solicitors and a man were arrested at Thirty-first and State streets.

Couples were arrested at Robey and Madison streets. On Carpenter street, Washington boulevard and Randolph street, at Thirty-second and Wabash, Thirty-ninth and State, and at Thirty-fifth and Dearborn streets.

The Ashler club, 2515 South State street, was raided. Jack Johnson and seventeen more Negroes were arrested in a crap game. Another crap game was raided at 2501 La Salle street, run by A. D. Pichon. Twenty-seven Negroes were arrested.

Police Also Speed Up.

Encouraged by this showing of the morals squad, the police became more active all along the line last night.

The Nita hotel, 4711 Indiana avenue, was raided by Lieut. Grady and squad of the Fifth street station. Charles Reak, proprietor, two women, and two more men were arrested. The same squad arrested two women and a man in a flat at 5115 Prairie avenue.

Police of the East Chicago avenue station raided a place at 813 North Clark street and arrested five men and one woman. Albert Diefendach, the proprietor, was charged with keeping a disorderly house and with giving away liquor on Sunday.

Two raids were conducted last night by a squad under direction of Detective Sergeant Joseph McGuire of the second deputy's office. Three women and three men were arrested at the Bell hotel, 1608 South Wabash avenue. The same number were arrested at the Manchester hotel, 1856 South Michigan avenue.

The order of Acting Chief of Police Alcock closing dancing in all cabarets was observed strictly Saturday night. For the first time in its six years' history Coleman's place, at 215 South Wabash avenue, was dark. Even the restaurant was closed. At Frieberg's hall, 11 East Twenty-second street, everything was closed at the appointed time.

Acting Chief of Police Alcock took an active interest in the raids, remaining in charge until 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

## CHRISTMAS

Government Warns Nation to  
Buy Gifts Early.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—(Special.)—The cooperation of local and state patriotic societies in carrying out the war time holiday program is being urged by Edward A. Flinn, a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Retail stores that advertise, Mr. Flinn said, should publish immediately in their advertisements details of the arrangements to be made for the holiday business over the average forces employed during the year.

Normal working hours will not be lengthened during the Christmas season.

Retailers will use their utmost efforts to confine Christmas giving, except for young children, to useful articles.

Every effort will be made to spread the period for holiday purchasing over the months of October, November, and December.

Deliveries will be restricted and customers will be asked to carry their own packages wherever possible.

## VICE SESSIONS AT GREAT LAKES START TODAY

## Naval Investigating Board Ready for Quiz on Chicago Morals.

The naval board of inquiry appointed by Capt. W. A. Moffett to investigate moral conditions in Chicago will begin formal sessions at the Great Lakes station this morning.

Representatives of all committees and organizations having information as to moral conditions in this city and on the north shore will be asked to appear, and individuals with facts are asked to produce them.

The hearings may be opened to the public after a few days, Capt. Moffett said last night.

The board consists of Lieut. Martin Fritman, chairman; Lieut. Ralph Spencer of the medical corps; Lieut. B. J. McGowan, aid to the commandant; and Lieut. Edward Reed.

Navy Patrols to Testify.

In addition to the testimony of investigators from the various divisions and reform organizations, the information gathered by naval patrols that have followed big liberty parties around the city will be taken as part of the hearing.

"At present," said Capt. Moffett last night, "we have no knowledge of conditions detrimental to the moral welfare of the men. We intend to make a sweeping investigation to see if these conditions exist."

Henry P. Crowell, president of the Committee of Fifteen, said last night: "When all the evidence in the hands of the various investigators is given the naval committee I think they will have a very good idea as to what Chicago conditions actually are. There is a good deal of evidence at hand. Samuel P. Thresher, superintendent of the organization, will appear for us in this matter."

Package Liquor Violations.

William C. Hollister, secretary of the Citizens' league, said: "We will prepare affidavits this morning for presentation to the naval committee, showing that saloonkeepers pay no attention to regulations that seek to control the sale of package liquor. Under this law the seller of liquor is required to restrict his sales to persons actually known to him. They do no such thing. Any one can buy liquor and give it to a sailor or soldier. Barkeepers have accepted slips signed 'Billy Sunday,' 'William Kaiser,' and 'John Barleycorn.' It is a gigantic fraud and the saloon men are sitting behind the curtains laughing at us."

## GASLESS SUNDAY WELL KEPT; FEW CHECKERS OUT

That gaslessness Sunday is now quite capable of taking care of itself is the opinion of Raymond E. Durham of the local fuel administration.

"We have had practically no checkers out today," Mr. Durham said last night, "because we do not believe it necessary. We prefer to rely on the individual patriotism of the car owner and on the fidelity of the public in reporting any violations. We don't like to spoil anybody's Sunday by asking him to act as checker."

"No violations have been reported to me today and I have not seen or heard of any. It is possible, of course, that some reports will be turned in to the fuel administration tomorrow, but I do not believe there will be many."

## RETURNED YANKS CAN GET U.S. LAND ON EASY TERMS

Lane Has 300,000,000  
Acres, Some for Irrigation.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—(Special.)—A plan of providing homes for the fighting men "on their return from victory over barbarism and autocracy" was outlined today by Secretary of the Interior Lane.

Homes will be offered returning soldiers on a long term purchase plan on the 3,000,000 acres of land that will be reclaimed by irrigation under present reclamation projects; on 15,000,000 acres that may be provided by construction of new irrigation works; on 300,000,000 acres of out-lying timber country of the northwest, now described as "no man's land of desolation," and on 10,000,000 acres of swamp lands in the Mississippi valley.

No Gift Plan.

No bounty or charity plan is involved in this. Secretary Lane believes that what a man works and pays for he will appreciate much more than a gift. So the plan contemplates offering the fighting man an opportunity to work for a home.

In other words, he will build the dams, the canals, the ditches in the arid region; he will blow out the stumps in the cut-over land—child's play to the work of the sapper and miner, who has watched a German trench go skyward as the result of his labor; he will dig the ditches to drain the mosquito infested swamp lands.

Then he will build his home, construct his barns and outhouses, erect his fences, level and break his land, and put in his crops—all under the supervision of Uncle Sam. And while he is doing it he is earning an equity in his home, which he can pay for in long time payments covering a period of thirty or forty years.

Open Life for Them.

Secretary Lane believes that the man who has spent a couple of years in the army will be so imbued with the spirit of the open air that the general will no longer have an appeal for him.

"These are the men," Secretary Lane says, "who, like their fathers after the civil war, will feel the cravings of land hunger, the call of the open places, and who, if opportunity is given them, will be found at the forefront of the back to the land movement. And the opportunity materially to increase the economic welfare of the country will be found in an intelligent direction of these men on their return."

Congress has given Secretary Lane \$300,000 to be spent for investigation of drainage and reclamation projects. Secretary Lane has already sent agents into the field to plan new projects to provide for the returning soldier.

FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL ROOM.

An investigation is being made by the Duplain street police and the coroner's office into the death of Louis C. Hollister. He was found dead in bed in the European hotel, 23 North Halsted street.

## SAYS DEMOCRATS BLOCK SUFFRAGE VOTE IN SENATE

Mrs. Madell McCormick, newly appointed chairman of the Republican women's national executive committee, in an interview yesterday said:

"Women must be conscious that the vote on the suffrage amendment is being blocked by the Democrats in the United States senate. The Democratic senators are in the majority. Republican senators, including even those who are opposed to the amendment, have formally and unanimously agreed to vote on the suffrage amendment at any time that Democratic senators will permit it. A great majority of the Republicans, broadly speaking, are for suffrage and half the Democrats opposed to it."

"In the house of representatives 138, or four-fifths of the voting Republicans, voted for the suffrage amendment, while only half, or to be exact, 51 per cent of the voting Democrats supported it."

"The Republican national committee, through the Republican women's national executive committee, has called the women of the country to full participation in the party's affairs. The great block of women voters will prove an important factor in the fall election. Republican senators, conscious that not merely two-thirds but a generous three-fourths of their number are for the amendment, are not unwilling to vote now, before the November election. If the Democrats could produce the necessary number of votes in the senate as many votes as are pledged by the Republicans the amendment would pass. Out of sixty-four votes needed, the Republicans have a strong likelihood of thirty-two and a strong likelihood of thirty-five."

"The amendment may pass if the Democrats let it come to a vote. It may fail to pass if fewer Democrats than Republicans vote for it or if it may be indirectly beaten if the Democratic majority refuse it a roll call."

## LABOR MEN SEND NON-SOCIALIST TO CONVENTION

That Chicago labor has no desire to be represented by a Socialist was indicated yesterday at the election of officers of the Chicago federation. For delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention Barney Beryn, Socialist, received 164 votes, while R. G. Fitchie, non-Socialist, received 155. Fitchie is a member of the Chicago Federation of Labor, No. 753.

For delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention Ben F. Parker and William Queen, non-Socialists, and C. M. Madsen, Socialist, were chosen.

The sole election contests were for members of the legislative committee, members of the executive board, and the convention delegates. There was no opposition for other offices. Following is the list of officers elected: President, John Fitzpatrick, Horse Shoers' union, No. 4; vice president, Oscar P. Nelson, Postoffice Clerks' union, No. 1; recording and corresponding secretary, E. N. Nockels, Elevator Operators' and Starters' union, No. 147; I. B. of E. W., financial secretary, F. Kopp, Garmentmakers' union, No. 14; treasurer, Thomas F. Kennedy, Musicians' union, No. 10; reading clerk, William S. McElathnan, Elevated Railway Employees' division, No. 203; sergeant-at-arms, E. A. Schroeder, Garment Workers' union, No. 194.

## TRINITY PULPIT IS TENDERED TO TWIN CITY DIVINE

Dr. J. E. Freeman Called  
by the Old Episcopal  
Parish.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.  
Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, the second oldest Episcopal church in Chicago and possessing one of the most valuable and beautiful altarpieces and parish houses, has called and expects soon to receive as rector the Rev. James E. Freeman of Minneapolis.

While the formal acceptance of the call has not been received, assurances were given by Dr. Freeman in answer to a telegram and by members of the Trinity vestry, which indicated but little remained to be done before a formal acceptance would be had.

Raised a Large Fund.

About three years ago a city-wide campaign was made to raise an endowment for the maintenance of Trinity as a downtown church. Subscriptions were made for a current fund of about \$20,000 annually for three years. In this way the church was enabled to make improvements and keep its parish work in successful operation. Within the year a new vestry was elected, which included four men who were formerly connected with Grace Episcopal church, and plans to finance Trinity on a generous scale have been made.

Dr. Freeman has been eight years rector of St. Mark's church, Minneapolis. Before entering the ministry he was for fifteen years in the legal and accounting departments of the Long

## GAS MONEY

Saving of \$12,250,000 for Seven  
Sundays Should Go Into Liberty Bonds.

SAVE gas and buy bonds! Every gasoline Sunday saves the nation 7,000,000 gallons—worth \$1,750,000 in cash. Seven gasoline Sundays—from Sept. 1 to the end of the fourth Liberty loan drive, if the rule holds that long—will mean 49,000,000 gallons—\$12,250,000!

Every cent of gas money saved by motorists in the Seventh federal reserve district should go into Liberty bonds, according to George H. Birch, chairman of the automobile committee of the trades division of the Liberty loan organization. For the nation, seven days' saving of gas will put motorists in a position to buy Liberty bonds, which will—

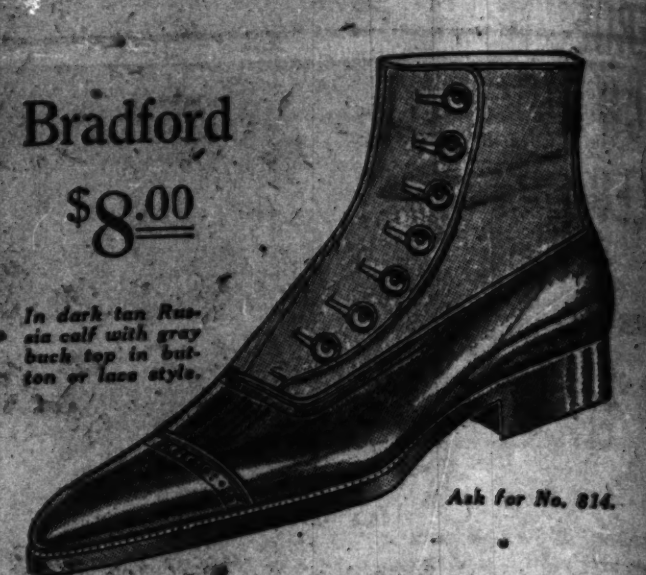
Clothe 122,500 soldiers or sailors, feed 122,500 fighting men one year, buy 61,250 horses or mules, pay 49,000 privates a full month's wages, or buy 49,000 depth bombs.

Island and New York Central railroads. His first work after entering the ministry was the founding of Hollywood Inn, a workingman's club in Yonkers, N. Y., said to be the largest club of its kind in the world. He was for sixteen years rector of St. Andrew's parish, South Yonkers. From there he came to Minneapolis. He is the manager of Wells Memorial settlement house, as well as president of St. Barnabas' hospital. He was elected bishop coadjutor of western Texas in 1911, but declined.

Has Appeared in Chicago.

Dr. Freeman has frequently spoken in Chicago at the noon day Lenten services. On one occasion he addressed the Methodist ministers' meeting. He introduced the resolutions calling for national prohibition at the session of the last Episcopal general convention in St. Louis.

The members of the vestry of the Trinity church are: F. F. Atneworth, E. F. Bailey, F. E. Haskell, Joseph E. Odie, Walter H. Wilson, Charles H. Requa, Robert R. Gregory, Henry A. Blair, Charles Cromwell, E. H. De Bronkard, L. C. Mitchell and R. W. Rolosen.



Shoe style, shoe quality and shoe value are assured factors which have developed for us the greatest men's shoe business in America. No less a feature of satisfaction is the expert fitting service we accord. From the shaping of the last throughout the complete construction of the shoe, foot comfort is a studied and thoroughly developed consideration here, of which your requirements receive individual attention.

Other new Fall shoe styles at  
\$4, \$5, \$6, \$7 to \$10.

Main Floor.

THE HUB  
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson



## Beau Brummell shaved serenely on

BEAU BRUMMELL—who "taught Wales what a coat was like"—inventor of numberless niceties of dress—gambled himself into poverty. Publicly cut by the King, he had his last remaining finery laid out preparatory to seeking a friend who might save him from disgrace. With Weston, his faithful valet, keeping the door against the bailiffs, the great beau shaved serenely on. Prince of the Dandies to the last, he finished the job with the utmost care. Then, carefully wiping dry the precious blade and affectionately placing it in its case, he turned to Weston with the command: "Now let the rogues in."

The razor that Beau Brummell used was a shaving tool of wonderful balance. Length, temper and correct diagonal stroke were there; all it lacked was the safety and convenience of the double-edged, detachable blades of the

## DURHAM-DUPLEX

A Real Razor—made Safe

Heft this wonderfully balanced razor in your hand—feel the comfort of its long, keen blade on your cheek. Automatically it lies on your face at the one-and-only angle for right shaving—because its design is thousands of years old. More than that—it can't cut your

face. It's the longest, strongest, keenest, best-tempered blade on earth—with other shaving mileage than any other razor. Seven million shavers have changed from other razors to the Durham-Duplex—a real razor made safe. Make it your razor today.

ONE DOLLAR COMPLETE  
The Greatest Shaving Mileage at Any Price

This set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with white American ivory handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex double edged blades (6 shaving edges)—all in a handsome leather kit. Get it from your dealer or from us direct.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO.

190 BALDWIN AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.  
CANADA: 25 Victoria Street, Toronto  
ENGLAND: 27 Church Street, Sheffield  
FRANCE: Place St. Andre, Paris  
ITALY: Via Nazionale, 10, Milan

## THE FALL JAMESON

is a hat of the spirited, manly type—correct in shape—precisely right—

\$5

Others  
\$4 \$5 \$6 \$7 \$8 to \$15

BEACHEY & LAWLOR  
CLOTHIERS—HATTERS—FURNISHERS  
Dearborn and Monroe Streets



## KIMBALL GRAND PIANOS

A Piano of Quality  
Is Real Economy

Supreme in tone, beauty, and unquestioned durability a Kimball Piano today is the same fine investment that it has been for generations. The value of a Kimball Piano is as standard as the World's indorsement can make it.

Kimball Grand Pianos, \$725 to \$1,625  
Kimball Upright Pianos, \$325 to \$475  
Kimball Player Pianos, \$525 to \$750

Buy now on easy monthly payment plan.  
Later on conditions may force higher prices.

W.W. KIMBALL CO.

Chicago—Established 1877  
Manufacturers and Retailers of Pianos, Organs,  
Player Pianos, Phonographs and Music Rolls.  
S. W. Corner Wabash Avenue and Jackson Boulevard



## HEROES HOME, EACH LEAVING A LEG IN FRANCE

Corporal Tanner a Veteran of Cantigny; Is Cheerful.

Two Illinois heroes are back at home each having left a leg in France. Corporal Clarence Tanner of 501 North Forty-third street has come back from France without his left leg. He was taken away by a German shell on May 22, just as the corporal was going to the gun pits to get into action.

The corporal contemplates the peg leg now wears quite optimistically. Apparently he concurs in the opinion of one of his mature friends that "it is a glorious way to lose a leg." The friend who made the remark smiled up to the corporal in his brother's drug store at the above address last night. He was an old man, and as he shook hands with the corporal he said:

"Might Have Left More."

"Poor boy," said Corporal Tanner, "no, no. There were nine of us getting on to the gun pits when this shell came over. Five of them were buried just behind the lines on the field of Cantigny. The rest of us were wounded. I might have left much more there on the field than I did."

"Well," said the old man, "it is a glorious way to lose a leg." "Yes," responded the corporal, "yes, but better than having it run over by a street car over here—or something."

Later the corporal told the reporter that the Germans started laying down a barrage on us about 6 o'clock in the evening. At 7 I had just finished my meal and was to go on duty. I was about half way over when the shell came over. Well, the boys took the objective the next morning and won the battle of Cantigny. Sorry for me out of it."

The corporal enlisted on May 4, 1917. The Hyde Park American club will give a reception for him tonight at the club house, 4435 Grand boulevard. He's the best of the boys who went away from his neighborhood to come back.

Ottawa Hero Model. Meet Harry Kelly, with Sam Brown and his strapping body and hair service cap topped a huge black grin, hobbled off the train from Washington yesterday afternoon into the arms of twin sister, Marie, mother, and six relatives. For all the while he had come up from Ottawa, Ill., to welcome Harry back. Harry lost a leg in France.

While scrapping in the Verdun sector on April 14 a playful Hun hand made a bit too chummy. Lieut. Kelly was hurt in the left leg, while his right leg was punctured in fourteen places. On May 3 he was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm for his gallantry, and now he's back home. Kelly all he'll tell.

"I haven't been discharged yet, so I have no plans for the future," he said. "But the boys are fine and are being treated great."

Lieut. Kelly is the son of H. M. Kelly, an Ottawa attorney. Within a month of graduation at Notre Dame university last year he entered the first officers training camp at Fort Sheridan and was commissioned second lieutenant. A brother, Emmett, is now at the students' army training camp at Fort Sheridan.

## HAPPY VETS

Illinois Boys Back from War, Each on One Leg, but Smiling.



Corp. Clarence Tanner, Lieut. Harry Kelly

## THOMPSON'S AX READY TO AVENGE PRIMARY DEFEAT

Mayor Thompson is coming back to the city hall today prepared to cut off a few city hall heads, according to yesterday's political gossip.

It is asserted the mayor believes that on primary day there was "double-crossing" within the ranks of his organization in a number of quarters, and that several city hall job holders are to be picked out as subjects for stern disciplinary action.

The gossip has it further that at least two of the primary law duels of the Thompson faction must be placed in new jobs. They are Capt. Percy Coffin and former Ald. M. A. Michaelson.

Mayor Thompson was in the country yesterday, presumably at the farm of "Boss" Fred Lundin, whose advice on all city hall matters is reported to be gospel with the mayor. Friends of the mayor would not be quoted as to their ideas concerning the prospective city hall political activities of the week, but indicated they expected some shifts immediately. Reports that Commissioner of Public Works Frank I. Bennett would be asked to resign were discounted, and in explanation it was stated Mr. Bennett's appointment had never been considered political, but a matter of merit alone.

## DO YOU MEASURE UP TO STANDARD FOR NEW DRAFT?

Army Doctor Tells How Men Are Classified for War Service.

"How do I stand physically?"

This is a question many men are putting to themselves since they registered for the 15 to 45 draft last Thursday. An article which may serve to enlighten such inquiries appears in the September number of the Journal of the American Medical Association. John P. Sharp, M. D., lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, United States army, is the author. This article indicates the primary points which will be considered in judging the physical qualifications of draftees.

"Hernia, which is considered an absolute cause for rejection or for acceptance with defect for operation, has been placed at the top of the list," Dr. Sharp's article says. "Next in order of importance have been placed venereal diseases. Then follow valvular heart disease, tuberculosis, all degrees of deafness, defective vision, defective hearing, defective teeth, overweight, underweight, malunion of fracture, loss of one or more fingers, etc."

The foregoing list, however, is not an absolute standard in all cases, but only a general working outline. "Only Minor Defect."

"When determining the major defects," Lieut. Sharp says, "their severity and the effect military service would have on them are taken into consideration." Even a former fractured skull, it is indicated, will not necessarily exempt a man. "Gottschalk, except what is known to physicians as exophthalmic goiter, is regarded as a minor defect."

A finger amputated at the first joint will not be considered a defect. One amputated at the second joint will be so, as the loss of a whole finger. Asthma, tuberculosis, and similar diseases are always to be regarded as major defects, Lieut. Sharp says.

Maj. John M. Dodson, medical adviser to Gov. Lowden, yesterday stated it was too early as yet to discuss the physical aspects of the new draft.

Registration List Grows. That the number of registrants in the new draft will be increased at least 10 per cent by stragglers and mail registrants is the opinion of Chicago exemption board members. Board No. 2, at 2103 Prairie avenue, reported cards are coming in every day in large numbers. Many of these are said to be from men employed as porters and breakmen on coast to coast troop trains.

Most local boards found it necessary to keep their offices open yesterday to complete the work of Thursday's registration. This work consists chiefly in compiling lists of registrants to be sent to the adjutant general's office at Springfield. These lists must be in by tonight. A copy also is to be mailed to Washington.

No Questionnaires Mailed. No questionnaires were mailed out yesterday. Some of the boards, it was stated, made the mistake of mailing these out without waiting for the provost marshal's order, which is expected in about a week or ten days. Some boards that have mailed out questionnaires omitted the two inserts which should accompany them. One of these inserts is an industrial exemption. The other is an occupational key.

A call for forty Negroes on Sept. 25 and 27 for general service at Camp Grant was received by local board No. 2 at 2103 Prairie avenue.

## NO EXCUSE FOR PULLMAN CRASH, SAYS CORONER

Manlaughter Charge Will Be Made Against Ones Responsible.

Prosecution for manslaughter will be faced by those who may be held responsible for the grade crossing disaster at Pullman Saturday, at an inquest to be held Sept. 23. Coroner Peter M. Hoffman has caused to be summoned a jury of bankers and merchants to investigate the death of the five persons at the One Hundred and Sixteenth street crossing, and said yesterday that he would conduct the inquest and ask the jury to recommend that any who are held as blamable be charged with manslaughter.

"I am not forming any conclusion nor charging any one without full investigation, with crime or criminal negligence. But this is the second serious grade crossing accident of this kind in six weeks. I refer to the one that occurred at Argo recently."

Grade Wrecks Must Stop. "Now there must be an end to these wrecks. There is no excuse for them. Whenever they happen somebody has been negligent. We have been forced to continue the inquest in the Argo wreck since it occurred because some of the witnesses I want before the coroner's jury are still in the hospital."

We are holding the crew of the street car in that case, however, under \$20,000 bond. "I will personally conduct the inquest on this Pullman wreck. It will be held at the Kensington police station. When we reach a conclusion as to who the guilty ones are I will see that they are held to the grand jury on charges of manslaughter. Such action must be taken. It is the only thing that will put a stop to needless serious accidents."

Find Evidence of Neglect.

Detective Sergeant George Schriener, of the coroner's office, was investigating certain angles of the wreck yesterday. Assistant State's Attorney John M. Lowery, who also took a hand, declared he found much evidence of "negligence."

Following are the members of the coroner's jury: D. J. Harris, 12143 Harvard avenue, banker; L. M. Quinn, 11131 Forestville avenue; Kendall Seating, business man; Marcus A. Sullivan, 1141 South Park avenue, banker; J. P. Gately, 11332 Prairie avenue, merchant; and Herman Kenning, 211 East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, merchant.

Six men under arrest in connection with the wreck are Joseph Walsh, 1143 West Fifty-first street, motorman of the street car, and T. W. Fenner, Edward J. Hunt, Charles W. Stoops, Charles Wiza, and J. C. Egan, members of the crew of the train which crashed into the street car.

Turn Urbana Church Into Barracks for Soldiers. Urbana, Ill., Sept. 15. [Special.]—The official board of the First Universalist church voted today to convert the church edifice into a barracks and community center for soldiers. The second floor rooms will be fitted up with writing tables and easy chairs. The basement will be converted into a mess hall, and the class rooms will be used as sleeping quarters.

## OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Following is the official forecast: Tomorrow—Fair, with light winds; Tuesday—Fair, with light winds; Wednesday—Fair, with light winds; Thursday—Fair, with light winds; Friday—Fair, with light winds; Saturday—Fair, with light winds; Sunday—Fair, with light winds.

Place of observation: Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1918. 7:00 p.m. Central time.

Place	Temp.	Wind	Clouds	Vis.
Chicago	72	W	2	10
Indianapolis	70	W	3	10
St. Louis	68	W	4	10
St. Paul	65	W	5	10
Minneapolis	63	W	6	10
Des Moines	60	W	7	10
Omaha	58	W	8	10
Lincoln	55	W	9	10
Sioux Falls	52	W	10	10
Denver	50	W	11	10
Portland	48	W	12	10
Seattle	45	W	13	10
San Francisco	42	W	14	10
Los Angeles	40	W	15	10
Phoenix	38	W	16	10
Albuquerque	35	W	17	10
El Paso	32	W	18	10
San Antonio	30	W	19	10
Fort Worth	28	W	20	10
Dallas	25	W	21	10
Houston	22	W	22	10
New Orleans	20	W	23	10
Mobile	18	W	24	10
Birmingham	15	W	25	10
Atlanta	12	W	26	10
Savannah	10	W	27	10
Charleston	8	W	28	10
Wilmington	5	W	29	10
Richmond	3	W	30	10
Norfolk	1	W	31	10
Washington	-1	W	32	10

## NEWSBOY HERO LONGS FOR WORD OF OLD CHICAGO

Once upon a time when there wasn't any world war Frank Christianson sold newspapers at North Wells street and Chicago avenue. He knew more men, women and children than any other newsboy in the city. He had stood at the corner every morning from the day he was 8 until he was 18.

Then the Kaiser decided he would make the world safe for the Hohenzollerns and Frank figured otherwise, so he bade farewell to his newstand, boarded a train for Toronto, and a few weeks later sailed for France as a member of Battery A, Canadian reserve artillery.

Yesterday the postman brought a letter addressed to "The Chicago Tribune." Christianson is now in a convalescing camp, recovering from wounds.

He writes: "Here is one of your old newsboys about to make a wish. It is: Will you please let some one from back in old Chicago know that there is a boy from Chicago who is craving to have some one write to him. If you will be so kind as to give my name and number (his regimental number is 240,491) to about 10,000,000 people, I will give you my right eye and left leg in return."

"I'll tell the world this—that if ever I set my feet back in old Chi again they're going to be planted there from then on. I went into the American Y. M. C. A. reading room in London, and will you believe me, the first thing I saw was the old 'Trib' lying on the floor. Well, I should have earned the Victoria cross the way I saved that paper. I've read it so many times I know it upside down. If I could I would frame it and put it among the old masters in the Paris museums."

Private Christianson's present address is in a field camp, Whithers, Surrey, England.

## Savings

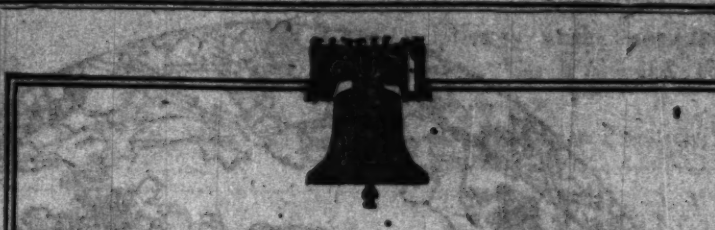
In the First Trust and Savings Bank are protected by more than Ten Million Dollars Capital and Surplus. The stock of this bank is owned by the stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago.



Located on the ground floor, Northwest corner Dearborn and Monroe.

JAMES B. FORGAN, Chairman of the Board, EMILE C. BOISOT, President.

## First Trust and Savings Bank



## The Safe Keeping of Liberty Bonds

Your Liberty Bonds of any issue may be placed with us for safe keeping without charge if you are a Savings Depositor with this Bank.

As the interest on your bonds becomes due, we will collect the coupons and place the amount to your credit in your savings account.

This not only gives you the most complete protection against possible loss by fire, theft or other contingency, but it saves you the time and trouble of collecting your coupons yourself as they become due.

The interest on your Third Liberty Loan Bond is due September 15th. Why not use the coupon to open a Savings Account with this Bank?



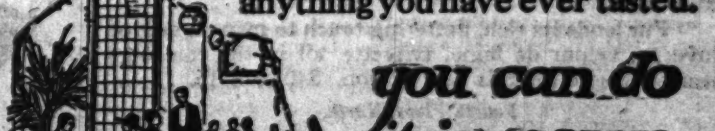
Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857.

Capital and Surplus—Twelve Million Dollars.

112 West Adams Street, Chicago.

## At the finest hotels—

CRAB flakes à la Newburg, rich and meaty, with a sauce just a little different—just a little more savory—than anything you have ever tasted.



you can do it in your own kitchen with

## A1 SAUCE

## Save Old Shoes

Good shoes often have a longer life than you believe possible; frequently when soles and heels are completely worn away, the uppers are still so good that new soles and heels, at a very moderate expense, give you practically a new pair of shoes. We have a specially equipped shoe repair department for men's and women's shoes. We use the best oak leather soles; or any of the good fiber soles; and all brands of rubber heels. We guarantee the work. The job can be done quickly, while you wait, or telephone Harrison 314. We call for the work and deliver it promptly. Hasele's, N. W. Cor. Van Buren and Dearborn, Monmouth Block.

## WANTED

Man for Time Study Work in Machine Shop.

Must be able to organize jobs for best results. Wire application.

Interstate Motor Company, Muncie, Ind.

## RESORTS AND HOTELS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY TRAVEL DEPARTMENT. 22 W. Monroe St. Phone 2220 Chicago.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS. Hotel St. Charles, 1201 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.50. HOTEL FORT SHELBY, BATES, Fort Shelby, Mich. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.50.

## Cleanse the System

of all impurities, strengthen the digestive organs and stimulate the liver for a healthy, thorough action by using

## Eno's Fruit Salt

Eno's Fruit Salt is a Very Agreeable Appetizer. All Druggists.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

## To Young Women of Chicago

In the first draft ten million men registered. From that number three million were selected and are now in service.

Last Thursday nearly fourteen million more men registered for selective call to the colors. Who will take the places of the two or three million men who go next?

It is now no longer a matter of choice. Every woman without other absolutely necessary duties occupying her full attention and time should accept useful employment, for idle hours are more than ever slacker hours to-day.

## Young Women Are Needed

In Almost Every Branch of This Organization to Replace the Men Called to Serve Our Country

Whether you are married or single, whether you need work or not, whether you can work part time or full time, whether you have had business experience or not, this store invites you to enter an application for a position in its organization offering excellent opportunities in its sales sections and in office and other activities.

You will be employed in an atmosphere of refinement where every hour of every day will give some interesting, valuable experience in a business which will never lack opportunities. You will work with considerate and intelligent people to direct you, and the remuneration, we are sure, will interest you from the start, while the prospects for advancement now are greater than ever before.

You are invited to call at any hour of any business day and to discuss the opportunities for service in this store.

Ninth Floor, South—Retail.



Good shoes are a necessity these days and not a luxury. Good shoes have wearing quality as well as style and it is wearing quality most of all that you are paying your good money for.

There's a knack in buying shoes that possess style and wearing quality—a knack that has a value not easily calculated in dollars and cents.

This knack of buying good shoes really lies in knowing where to buy. That's the source of most present-day shoe problems.... where to buy?

Keeping down the price of good shoes has been a comparatively easy task for the O-G stores. The strength of the O-G purchasing power accounts for that.

Accordingly the O-G shoes you buy today actually represent the most style and the most wearing quality for the least money—and that knack of knowing how to buy good shoes is merely buying O-G shoes.

## O'CONNOR & GOLDBERG

110 N. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.





# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

## AUTUMN OPENING OF 1918

occurring throughout this week, will provide a splendid opportunity for our patrons to make their selections now for fall and winter. As befits our circumstance the modes bear themselves in simple grace and quiet elegance—but they are new and delightfully consistent as portrayed by these assemblages gathered from unimpeachable sources by this store, to offer the completed chapter in the book of fashions for fall and winter of 1918.

### Dress Fabrics of Silk and Wool—

Looms have lured a new magic to their aid surely, when they can produce such a wealth of wonderful weaves in wools, velvets and silks as this Opening Week reveals here.

Every phase of fashion finds its material foundation in these assortments. Indeed, they may be said to serve as inspiration even for the very creation of mode. In silks among the new are all-silk duvety, satin sueda, satin ondula, satin victoire, satin meteor, reversible satins and satin francaia.

Then there are tinsel novelties in chiffon weaves, and the velvets and velutinas in complete assortments—while in wools the rich velvety-surfaced weaves so acceptable to fashion are presented.

Second Floor, North.

### Millinery—Blouses—Baby Wear—

Artistry of line, the subtle appeal of color and the exquisite charm of simple garniture, are allied in making the success of the modes presented here.

Small hats climb to eminence by means of skillfully handled feather garnitures. The graceful sweep of dark-toned, broad-brimmed hats is emphasized by relieving touches of color. Each hat is the product of individual, original design.

Fifth Floor, South.

Delightful to view and equally delightful to wear, are the blouse modes of this new season. Georgette crepe, soft and rich, is used in suit blouses with embroidery in beads, metal threads, chenille, deep-toned in coloring.

Satins of delicate tints or darker hues fashion the new "gilet" blouse. Real laces return to favor. Opening Week gives introduction to the best in the new. Priced from \$8.75 to \$62.50.

Fourth Floor, North.

Mindful of every wee lassie, laddie are the Opening Week plays, launching the new mode in miniature—everything for baby to wear this new fall and winter season.

Coats there are of rich wool, velvets, sturdy corduroys, and with soft fur, always with hat to match. Note specially, coats of velvet with white coney fur, \$11.50 and a cunning little hat at \$4.50.

Third Floor, North.

### Women's Suits—

Here is presented the completed cycle of the suit mode. With marked originality these suits interpret the newest details. Silk velvet suits with long, unbroken panels weighted with fur are admirable for dress occasions.

Fur lends its rich, flattering touch to many a suit of duvety, velour de laine, twivette, all in the colorings decreed vogue for this new season. \$40 to \$315.

Fourth Floor, North.

### Coats for Women—

Keeping modes distinctive, yet adapting them to the practical times we live in, is the happy province of these separate coats. The finer furs enter into combination with evora cloth, duvety, peluchia for street modes.

Novel and with the more permanent charm of distinction are the "coat-capes". Of velvets and the deep-piled wool fabrics, they are fashioned in Dolman lines, yet retain the straight silhouette. \$55 to \$325.

Fourth Floor, North.

### Women's Frocks—

They establish the mode for the new season, bringing into particular prominence, the new type of evening frock. It is developed in soft satins, in velvets equally supple, elaborated with crystal beads and strands of jet beads. Yet always the trimming seems an inalienable part of the frock rather than an addition.

Panels carry the decoration for street frocks of cloth and tricolette. Satin frocks introduce entirely new modes for afternoon occasions. \$50 to \$275.

Fourth Floor, North.

### Apparel for Girls—

Quite as attractive as it is utilitarian is the wardrobe of the younger generation as it is in readiness here. For the hours of work are the smartest of simple serge frocks. For better and for best are quaintly fashioned frocks of velvets.

For the first party—and no one will deny youth that even these days—are frocks of tinted taffetas and chiffons. \$15 to \$62.50. Coats for hard service and the finer modes both have full representation. \$18.75 to \$95.

Fourth Floor, South.

### Footwear Fashions—

Footwear that conforms in every slightest detail to the fashions of the day, distinguished by that quality always a first consideration here.

Fine leathers in the colorings decreed correct, this season fashion footwear in styles simple but elegant in the extreme. Every line reveals the painstaking workmanship of skilled bootmakers. Third Floor, South.



### Gloves—

New assortments present gloves in the approved fall colorings and leathers, emphasizing the distinct advantage of early selection.

First Floor, North.



### Furs of Distinction—

Fur wraps of fine peltries designed by furriers who are artists are presented in Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), moleskin, kolinsky and sables. From \$200 to \$650.

Especially notable are the shorter coats, often of varied furs combined. For her who plans a wartime winter of outdoor activity these have an especial appeal. Capes and coats also in distinctive fashions. In the most desired furs these are \$140 to \$475.

And always there is that integrity back of these modes which establishes the value of the investment.

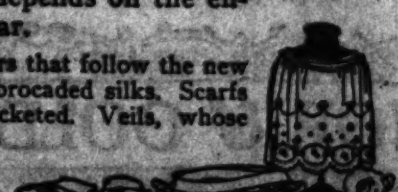
Fourth Floor, North.

### New in Neckwear—

The supreme moment of skillful selection comes with the choice of neckwear accessories. And especially this season much depends on the enlivening touch of neckwear.

Here are the "bib" collars that follow the new rounded neckline. Vests of brocaded silks. Scarfs of knitted silks, smartly pocketed. Veils, whose vogue has never been greater, in every new conceit.

First Floor, North.



### Misses' Suits—

The debonair grace of young girlhood is in every one of them. They launch the vogue of short coats and emphasize at the same time the favor of the longer lengths. Fur, and again fur, blends its richness with the soft, deep-toned fabrics. Prices from \$40 to \$250.

Fourth Floor, South.

### Misses' Coats—

The slim and svelte lines of the season are charmingly portrayed in the coats for young women. Details unusual are noted in the use of fur cape-collars, fur yokes and fur panels. The latitude for choice is limited only by the creations of fashion itself. \$50 to \$275.

Fourth Floor, South.

### Frocks for Misses—

Youth itself accentuates the simple beauty of the frocks. Many adopt the badge of winter, fur, for the decoration of modes developed in rich duvety or fine velvets.

Frocks for the more formal occasions are of Georgette crepe, French blue, for example, with an embroidery of beads, or of satin with a tracery of metal threads and chenille. The choice is charming from \$40 to \$175.

Fourth Floor, South.

### Silken Negligees—

Their charm lies in their utter simplicity. For there is entire elimination of all elaborateness. Grace-giving lines developed in fabrics of great beauty make negligees sufficiently conventional in style to be worn with perfect ease and appropriateness outside the boudoir.

Crepe meteor, crepe de Chine, the softest of silk velvets, in the most charming colorings fashion these negligees. Fringes, French flowers, fluttering ribbons are delightfully used.

Satin meteor and Georgette crepe combine in a simple slip-style, almost classic in line. Priced at \$22.50.

Third Floor, North.

### Corsets—

From France, with all the usual exquisiteness of workmanship and beauty of fabric and daintiness of detail, come our own exclusive "Sappho" corsets. They range in price from \$10 to \$27.50.

Of particular interest is a model developed in soft, fine silk, correctly styled to line. Priced at \$16.50.

Third Floor, North.

### Hosiery Well Chosen—

Assortments which signify in variety and quality the careful preparations made for the Opening Week are those of hosiery presented here.

Silk hosiery which admits of most satisfactory selections in point of view of colorings to match the fall footwear fashions is particularly featured in the varied tones of brown, high in favor, grays, black, white.

First Floor, North.

### Silk Undergarments—

Undergarments of crepe de Chine and tub satin for all their fine daintiness are immensely practical in service. They await Week assortments at completeness.

In a very first presentation of trousseau satin—each style loved at \$3.95, \$5, \$5.95 up.

Third Floor, North.









## FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special correspondence.]—There used to be a myth that one got furs from animals. Not at all! This year we can get them from the mills. Of course, there have always been fur imitations, but just at present we are seeing the most skillful ever obtained. One of these new camouflaged pelts is "Lanceau," which looks exactly like the tawny coat of a lion. Another is "L'orang outang." Both have been used extensively on the things just turned out by the French dressmakers.

Fur, both spontaneous and induced, is a feature of the new suits, and among the kinds which are seen most frequently on late imported models are monkey fur and Siberian squirrel. These are perhaps the smartest of the new pelts. Yet all furs are used. You can just shut your eyes in the jungle and pick.

The suit shown is of taupe velours de laine shows this collar concentration of the season by one of taupe fox, which permits a glimpse of jaunty stripes in front of an admirably simple model, this—and particularly suitable for the young girl.

## Bright Sayings of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in theft stamps for each child's saying printed. The story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. It is not possible to acknowledge or return unsuitable contributions. Please write on one side of the paper. Address: Bright Sayings to Aunt Bee, "The Tribune," Chicago.

Margaret was fast learning the automobile vocabulary after her papa had bought a car, for in walking across the kitchen floor she slipped, and frantically catching hold of the kitchen table she looked up rather frightened and remarked: "Oo, I nearly skidded."

Mina. A. E. H.

Teddy was in the hospital, sick after a serious operation; his pains were hard at times. During one of these pains his Aunt May tried to console him and said, "Come, dear, don't cry; it's only imagination; be a good boy; and go to sleep." Teddy looked up at his aunt and said, "Imagination hurts, don't it?"

D. J.

## Ease and Grace Through Relaxation

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

An actress whose name is quite familiar to you and who looks the picture of ease and "at home" from the first moment of entrance on the stage confessed to me that in all the years she has been on the stage, up until a year ago, she suffered the agonies of the doomed her first ten or fifteen minutes out from sheer self-consciousness.

Then she took up rhythmic dancing with the sole view of overcoming her trouble! And she did it!

"It wasn't the dancing itself that did it," she said, "but the trick of relaxing every muscle you have to learn before you can do rhythmic dancing."

"After all, you know," she added, "it is an extreme nervous tension that makes one self-conscious. Once you learn to relax muscles you have the nervous tension relaxed and you may then act and talk naturally."

"I was really so bad toward the end that I went into pictures just to avoid that awful ten or fifteen minutes. And I thought I never would go back on the legitimate again. And I probably never would have if I hadn't taken up the rhythmic work. As a matter of fact, if I had practiced relaxation before you can do rhythmic dancing."

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## Introducing Some Comedy Into Stern Business of War

## "JOHANNA ENLISTS."

Produced by Alvin S. Perlmutter. Screenplay by William D. Taylor. Presented at the Elgin Theatre.  
THE CAST: Johanna Renner... Mary Pickford; Maw Renner... Anne Schaefer; Paw Renner... Fred Hunter; P. V. Vibbard... Monte Blue; Capt. Van Renner... Douglas MacLean; Lieut. Lally... Emory Johnson.

By Mae Tinee.

"Dear Lord," prayed Johanna of the picture, "when I asked for one man why didn't Thou send me a thousand?" I feel quite sure that "Johanna Enlists" is the kind of picture that will be generally described as "awfully cute." True it deals with soldiers and war-time and there are battles and a court martial, but the battles are purely private affairs, their inspiration being Johanna, herself, and the court martial comes about through a private's addressing his superior officer as "a hunk of cheese," reason for this being his unflattering opinion of him being no other than the same Johanna.

We are told that a lady upon first seeing a hippopotamus remarked, "My goodness, ain't he plain!" Johanna was a beauty. She was just the freckled-faced eldest of some most unscientific farmer folks who held to the belief that too much education would ruin any woman and that a pig in the parlor was as good as a Victoria in any day.

Johanna was a romantic soul who had never been understood or "beamed." She had an unflinching belief in the power and justice of the Almighty and nightly brought his aid in corralling some male, handsome or otherwise—only not married—for her delirious. She had heard her prayers for a long time without vouchsafing any reply, but finally and most unexpectedly the horn of fortune was bowed upon the Renner farm and lo, and behold, a thousand soldiers were encamped there!

Whereupon, Johanna got good and busy! Any old fashion magazine or physical culture periodical furnished her with ideas which she proceeded to carry out to the best of her ability. She fixed up her clothes. She took milk baths. And she got away with a good deal of refurbishing. But when she attempted to do the dance of the seven veils—object being to become graceful—attired only in a sheet, Paw and Maw, being highly unimaginative, insisted it was fits and put out this particular fire of ambition with water straight from the pump, and cold. However, Johanna did exceedingly well. By the time the regiment had received orders to march on three wished to decorate her with their name and rank. Paw be it from me to tell you which won out!

The picture is typical of Paramount service, excellently staged, cast, and directed. The scenery is beautiful, the photography is good, and it is interesting to know Mary Pickford's own adopted regiment, the One Hundred and Forty-third artillery, which is now "over there," furnishes the background of the entire picture, which could not have been made save through the courtesy of the company's commanding officers.

Which sounds like a hint to ease and gracefulness, well worth a trial.

## THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE, NO. 194.

## This Begins the Garden Year.

Garden work planned in winter and begun in spring may under favorable conditions give profitable returns, but can never produce the heavy yield our labor is worth.

The soil amendments, especially organic matter, must be added in autumn that they may be completely decomposed and available as plant food when the young plants most require it.

Insect pests and plant diseases harbored by the soil must be destroyed, as far as possible, by cultivation and exposure to the elements before the spring sowing and planting provides them with a new host on which to renew their activity. Weeds, litter, and rubbish might be burned now and not after they have served to carry the enemies of the garden through the winter.

Clayey or wild and intractable soil must be turned in autumn that the weather may disintegrate the lumps and improve its physical texture.

Properly autumn prepared soil is workable and warmer earlier in spring than the unprepared. The growing season is only about 183 days between frosts in this latitude, and we cannot afford to lose any of the precious time in spring soil preparation which could and should have been done in autumn. The heaviest work in the garden comes all at once in April, and if any important part of it can be done in autumn it enables us to do the rest better and more leisurely.

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## MARY PICKFORD

In Her Latest Picture, but an Old Familiar Pose.



example of failure that is fairly representative of them all.

Finally, manures and soil amendments are more available now than in spring, teams and men are not so busy, and subsurface drainage is best installed now, where needed, that it may fit the soil for timely use.

The garden year begins with this article. Let each of us induce at least one nonproducer to action.

## Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

## Whisking Fats.

Whisking a fat aerates and stiffens it. The aeration improves its flavor and gives it various serviceable qualities. Whipped cream is really a whisked fat.

The difference in quality between unwhisked fats and those that have been beaten to whiteness and stiffness is often much greater than that between liquid and whipped cream. As to difference between the manipulative qualities of the two, it is more like that between a stiff stirrup cooked to fondant stage and the same thing whisked to a fondant. The fondant can be made up into beautiful forms, while we can do almost nothing with the unmanipulated stirrup. The aeration of the stirrup by working it improves its flavor.

A fat in the oil stage is not easy to use in starchy combinations, but while it alone or with something that will help it to stand—milk is usually the best thing—and it can be used in pie crust, cake, and breads just as hard or butter is used.

Butter is whisked fat. Margarine is a fat or oil whisked with milk. Mayonnaise dressing is an oil whisked with an egg to make it stand. A French dressing usually separates promptly, but will remain emulsified if a little milk is added. Emulsifications of oils—that is, the aeration of oils by beating or whisking—have an interesting medical history.

In soap making it is the whisking that changes the fat out by the ly into a white solid product. Without such whisking the mixture may curdle, only part of the fat being taken up. Keep your old egg beaters for this work. Save the bits of fat and learn

the business of making soap. The knowledge may come in handy some day. Follow the directions on the can of lye at first. After that you can branch out into fancy work, but remember to beat or whisk your product well. Directions do not often say this. Goose fat is really goose oil until it is whisked to whiteness and stiffness. Its flavor is thus improved, and if it has previously been made savory with seasonings it can be made into a highly edible product.

We must use our fats to advantage today. We have enough to feed us and the world if we will use every bit to advantage. There will not be the slightest need of proclaiming fatless days if we will learn right now how to use fats to advantage. The days will be proclaimed in winter if at all, and that is just the season when fats are most needed. Learn! Learn how! Learn all you can about fats!

Whisking perfects fats in quality and flavor, but there is a great deal that goes before that. Learn that, too!

## Lotions Here After Honey-moon.

Henry C. Lytton, president of the Hub, and his bride, arrived at the Blackstone yesterday from their eastern honeymoon.

The bride was Miss Carolotta Bernadine Doty, daughter of Mrs. William H. Doty of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Lytton was 74 years old in July. His bride is 28. They will reside at the Blackstone for the time being.

## Art Exhibit Continues.

The French war art exhibit that opened at the Art Institute simultaneously with the War Exposition, it was announced yesterday by M. Ludovic Le Blanc and M. Robert Lortie.

# Interest + Self interest

People buy The American Magazine for what they find in it and for what they get out of it.

How often have you thought, "I wish I could talk with that man? What would the other fellow do in a case like mine?"

And here you have in The American Magazine these very men ready to talk to you. Here's the fellow that solved your problem. Here's a chance to measure yourself against a pace-maker.

Are you sick?

Or sorry?

Or disgusted?

Here's the answer; here's the one man who can tell you what you want to know; here's a fellow with no better brains, no harder muscles, no more luck than you.

He put it over.

He tells you how he did it.

And what entertaining stuff it makes. There's nothing like a good fight. The American Magazine for October is all fight—fight against Huns, ill health, ridicule, small pay, slow promotion. There is something in it for you.

- 1 "Things You Should Know about Your Eyes"
- 2 "Do You Dread Getting Old?"
- 3 "While Others Laughed—Root Won Out"

## The American Magazine

The Crowell Publishing Company  
Publishers of the Woman's Home Companion  
and Farm and Fireside

## A Word to Business Men:

All of us at Hotels Statler realize that you—the guest—are the man who pays our salaries.

When you no longer come to us we will go out of business.

It is you—not we—who must be considered first in every detail of the operation of these four hotels.

We can't afford to be superior and patronizing with you, even if we want to. We can't afford to be discourteous, or to render a perfunctory service, or to give you a scanty money's worth.

So these hotels are operated, from sub-cellar to roof, to satisfy you; and we promise you any time you come to us more than your money's worth.

Every—every—Hotel Statler room has private bath, circulating ice water and numerous other unusual conveniences. Morning paper delivered free to every guest-room. Rate from \$2 a day.

## HOTELS STATLER

## New York

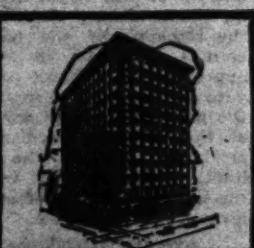
Hotel Pennsylvania Now Building

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York (opposite Pennsylvania station), will be Statler-operated.

The Pennsylvania Railway System and Hotels Statler are co-operating to the fullest to make this new hotel the finest hotel of the world in every sense. It will have 2,200 guest-rooms, each with private bath.

Hotel Pennsylvania will be altogether worthy of America's greatest railway system, her largest city and her most important hotel chain.

Opens about January 1st



BUFFALO



CLEVELAND





## DEATH NOTICES.

blvd., at 10 a. m., to St. Patrick's automobiles to Arlington cemetery president of Lady Marie Custer club.

STEWART—Marian Stewart, Sept. 14, 1914.  
 In his childhood, Frank Stewart was the son  
 of Stewart and Mrs. G. C. Smith, John  
 P. Alexander, M. Roberts, M. and George  
 W. Stewart, and Mrs. J. W. Stewart. He  
 was educated, 525 N. Parkside, at American  
 International Hospital.  
 STUBBS—Miss Stubbs, colored wife of A. H.  
 Small, from office of Norman C. Hild, at  
 1717 N. 17th, at 2 p. m. at  
 Locomotive, Ind.  
 SVENHART—Fannie Svenshant, at  
 residence, 3538 Cottage Grove-arr. colored wife  
 of John Svenshant, at 1717 N. 17th, at 2 p. m. at  
 service Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2 p. m. at  
 3538 Cottage Grove-arr. International  
 Oakland.  
 THOMAS—Frank Thomas, colored husband  
 of Victoria, fond father of Frank A. Thomas  
 and Mrs. J. W. Thomas, at 1717 N. 17th, at 2  
 p. m. at service Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2 p. m. at  
 3538 Cottage Grove-arr. International  
 Oakland.  
 THOMAS—Frank Thomas, colored husband  
 of Victoria, fond father of Frank A. Thomas  
 and Mrs. J. W. Thomas, at 1717 N. 17th, at 2  
 p. m. at service Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2 p. m. at  
 3538 Cottage Grove-arr. International  
 Oakland.  
 WESTON—Dr. Edward B. Weston, Sept. 14,  
 at the Chicago Home for Inebriates, 376  
 N. 17th, at 2 p. m. at service Tuesday, Sept.  
 17, at 2 p. m.

**CEREMONIES.**

SCHELL, MAUDIELOU, FORD  
 Rest holding place in a tomb of granite

Barb's above ground, single or family compartments. Moderate prices.  
ROBBIE CEMETERY COMPANY, Inc.  
Telephone Randolph 6340. Edgewater, Md. 714.

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Change for funeral. All lots sold with  
perpetual care. Phone Hqs. Park 61.

**GLEN OAK CEMETERY, 1878-ST. BLVD.-**  
Single graves with perpetual care, \$12.00.  
111 W. Washington. Franklin 3811.

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**8237 Normal-blvd. West. 455**  
 Where your desire governs the price.  
 F.R.C. - Most beautiful chapel in America,  
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12TH AND PAULINA STREETS  
(2,100 Comfortable Seats)  
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—IN—  
**"A Modern Love"**  
 Today, Tomorrow and Wednesday  
 Afternoon and Evening  
**Gene Greene**  
 Chicago's Most Popular Entertainer  
 Entire Change of Program Daily

**G. HAMLIN**  
333 WEST MADISON ST.  
TONIGHT—7 to 11:30 P. M.  
**CONSTANCE TALMADGE**  
"Sauce for the Goose"

Partly Appeared in "The Cook"  
Allied War Review No. 11

3 "In a Class by Itself"

**GOLD** 3411 WEST 12TH STREET  
Continuous—1:30 to 11 P. M.  
MAHEL NORMAND—"Peck's Bad Girl"

**NORTHWEST SIDE**

**PARAMOUNT**  
2336 MH.aukee Av.—Cont. 2 to 11 P. M.  
**WILLIAM FARNUM**  
"Riders of the Purple Sage"  
Also Universal Current Events  
Concert Orchestra Afternoon & Eve.

**CRYSTAL**  
NORTH AVE., NEAR CALIFORNIA  
Another Big Picture by  
CECIL B. DE MILLE  
**'Till I Come Back to You'**  
Featuring  
**BRYANT WASHBURN**  
CONCERT ORCHESTRA  
12 SOLOISTS APT. 4 EYE.

**NEW STAR**  
1433 Milwaukee Ave., Near Evergreen  
—Continuous 2 to 11 P. M.—  
**Elaine Hammerstein**  
—In—  
**"HER MAN"** A Six  
BIG ORCHESTRA — PIPE ORGAN  
East Picture

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THE GIRL FROM BOHEMIA"  
PAULINA 1335-1337 NORTH PAULINA  
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MILDRED HARRIS  
"FOR HUSBANDS ONLY"  
NEW STRAND Division, Near Home  
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BLACK LIVINGSTON, "The Price of Applause"  
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**OAK PARK** Wisconsin Ave., 1 Block  
 S. "L" St.—Mat. & Eve.  
**WM. FARNUM—"Les Miserables"**

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**AUSTIN**

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**WACK LIVINGSTON—"THE PART OF AN APPLAUSE"**











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## MARSHALL FIELD &amp; COMPANY

## The Autumn Exposition

**A**MID the tumult of a world at war come definite expressions of the value of care in dress. The immaculate uniforms and boots, the smooth-shaven faces and general air of good grooming which no fighting man of this age underestimates, are symbols of the long-accepted law—old in Shakespeare's day—that the "apparel oft proclaims the man." And so, even in this year of a war which is righteously ours, a war which this Store is pledged to help win to the limit of its resources, we can announce—with full consciousness of serving our patrons—the Autumn Exposition.

This is a season when one owes it to her associates to radiate an atmosphere of high faith and optimism, and owes to herself the choice of clothes which induce such a mood. It is a season when patrons will choose fewer clothes, and they will wish to find them smarter, of more general service. And so this Store has bent every effort for several months in making this an Exposition of wartime wardrobes, selected when fine fabrics were still to be had and from sources distinguished for their authoritative designs.

It is with pleasure, in the success with which our efforts have met, that we cordially invite visitors to this Autumn Exposition today, and throughout the week.



## Millinery

**A**FASCINATING time, this, in the world of Hats, for influences are but elusive suggestions of the military or the Oriental or the French. For the most part one begins to understand the designers who assure us that this time will be a "period" to those who will come after, for originality seems the rule and many a novel mode there is of trimming!

The Hats illustrated on this page are all from our own ateliers, created under the inspiration of a talented French designer and influenced by the new lines of costumes. Richness is pronounced—a favored mode being to tip monkey fur or Mandarin Aigrettes on iridescent plumes. Everywhere one notes a tendency to use subdued hues and an appearance of simplicity; and everywhere one notes, equally, that brocades and costly materials are employed in new ways. The Hat which is small is emphatically irregular of outline, and the brimmed Hat takes artistic new turns. Visitors to these Salons will spend a delightful hour.

Fifth Floor, North Room

## Dress Fabrics

**T**HE pleasure of having one's clothes reflect one's own ideas—carrying the favorite coloring, and the preferred weave, designed with regard for individual lines—is greatly augmented when one has such a wealth of fabrics as these from which to choose.

**SILKS**—Satin is particularly well liked, but many other weaves and colors, plain and brocaded, plaided and flowered, are on display from the finest looms in the world.

**VELVETS**—With silks, Velvets share the responsibility of clothing the feminine world in war times. And such shimmering surfaces as they present—such draping qualities and quiet elegance—that every woman will welcome the tremendous favor with which Fashion regards them.

**WOOLENS**—Rich-surfaced weaves on which, one should remember, re-orders are very unlikely. Purchases of such wool fabrics should be made with dispatch.

Second Floor, South Room

## The Small Things of Dress

**T**HIS is to be a season of clothes more carefully chosen; of wardrobes more limited in some respects. But it can never be a season when the details of dress may be slighted, for American women have learned the secret of their French sisters, and know that the key to a distinguished appearance may be explained in terms of

Vests, Gloves, Boots, Spats, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Belts

In every one of the Salons devoted to these good grooming essentials, one will be delighted with the wealth of new ideas—some French, some very properly American—now presented.

THE NEW FOOTWEAR—Fourth Floor  
GLOVES, VEILS, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS—First Floor



It Is of Just Such Lovely LINES and STUFFS That Parisian Women Talk!

**W**ITHIN sound of the German big guns, Paris dressmakers send the message that Paris is still the Fashion capital of the world. If Parisians realize the wisdom of retaining their charm, shall not American women recognize the good-cheer value of smart dressing?

**Suits** For street wear they are simple, for all the world like the practical sort of Suits the motor car drivers and emergency war workers wear. But, perhaps because of so much capitulation to necessity, afternoon Suits—when women will receive distinguished commissions, or take tea in a friend's drawing room—are of velvets and softer silk duvetyns. Of silk duvetyn is the Suit above at the left, banded on shortened jacket with beaver fur and trimmed with a very rich silk ornament. A distinctive assortment now.

Sixth Floor, South Room

**Sports Clothes** If one works all the time, says the Y. M. C. A., one does poor work. If one plays part of the time, one does good work. And that the fun of playing lies in having the right sort of clothes. The Sports Apparel Section offers every sort of clothes for a woman's recreation hours. Habits, and Skiing Coats, Golf Outfits and London Motoring Coats are only a few of the many smart displays now being featured.

Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue

**Costumes** In any other season one's thoughts would go first—to such a formal Exposition—to evening gowns. But this is a different time and the Frocks which can be recommended as for "all-the-day-through" is the Frocks in which most women are primarily interested. And so it is that the charming Frocks—of which that sketched second from the left is an example—of dark hued satins, or soft surfaced woolens have first place in these displays. That sketched takes black satin for overdress and sleeves, embroidered very elaborately in the same reindeer coloring as the extremely slender, slashed suede cloth underskirt. For the simple evening occasions, here are some very delightful new Frocks.

Sixth Floor, South Room

**Coats** Because Evening Wraps will have less than their usual incentive to appear this season, Coats are very pronouncedly "wrappy"—combining the quiet coloring and fabrics of the day Coat with all the oldtime grace of capes. One may select a Coat with the cape influence very pronounced, or but slightly hinted, as one prefers. There are the practical handsome wool Coats, belted and pocketed and great collared; there are the lovely soft woolen, velvet- and satin lined Coats with lines snugly incurring at the hems, and the rich Capes, of which the one illustrated—made of silk duvetyn, with three tiers of yokes, and collar and bandings of Georgette squirrel fur—is a very charming example.

Sixth Floor, North Room, Stalls

**Blouses** Something new in the realm of Blouses! Not that the pretty décolletage of past seasons is doomed, nor that long sleeves have given way to short ones—nor that crepe Georgette and crepe de Chine are no longer the favored fabrics! No, indeed! In these three becoming points Blouses are the same as in other seasons. But that emerald green crepe de Chine should take upstanding collar, vestee and cuff facings of white batiste embroidered with circular eyelets, and that navy crepe should stop short of its front closing to flaunt a linen frill much like Beau Brummel's, are interesting new facts. And plaited front frills set across the square neckline of a crepe Georgette Blouse have made their appearance! Altogether, interesting style notes for the discriminating woman!

Sixth Floor, Middle Room

**Skirts** "If frocks have panels, why shall not Skirts have them, too?" seems to have been in the designer's mind when a lovely black satin Skirt was made with front and back panels of ridged blue and black fantasy silk. And so a visitor to the Women's Skirt Section will find quite a number of frock styles reproduced in these Separate Skirts which have become such essentials—since fur coats and sweater blouses have come to stay.

Sixth Floor, South Room

## New Furs

**S**CARCELY any woman will wait to have Fashion's approval of the new Furs, emphatic as that approval is, when she sees how charming are the new Coatees, and Coats, Collars and Muffs. Because these are active days, the short Fur Coatee is perhaps the greatest favorite, and Scarf and Muff Sets which make the street frock or suit wearable in colder weather are much in demand. It is so delightful to find such varieties of Furs and styles—so that with Fashion's assurance go individual preferences happily met. For this Exposition many new modes have just arrived, and have first showing today.

Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue

## For Misses

**SUITS**—All the world loves youth—of this one is certain after viewing the new clothes designed for the Misses' wearing. Such Suits as the one illustrated at the right, with shortened side portions, and front, back and collar trimmed with beaver fur, are evidences of the beauty of Misses' Autumn clothes. This Suit, of rich cut bolivia, is only one of the many novel styles.

Sixth Floor, North Room

**FROCKS**—Slenderness one must have if one would wear this newest of street tailors designed for a Miss and sketched second from the right of the group. It is of finest navy tricotine, with very rich embroidery in silk floss and silk braid around its upper skirt, over which the bodice blouses nonchalantly to meet the slender ties at the back. Dinner and afternoon Frocks are also included in the new showings this week.

Sixth Floor, North Room

**COATS**—When frocks are so irresistible, it follows that Coats are to be important. And when one sees the new models, with their narrowed ankle lines, their great collars of flustering furs and the wonderful rich woolens of which they are fashioned, it is very easy to understand their appeal and to predict for them much popularity.

Sixth Floor, North Room, Wabash

## For Juveniles

**J**UST because one is small is no reason at all that one be forgotten when Autumn and Winter wardrobes are being discussed. And it is just this reasoning which leads the Juvenile Floor to expend such months of effort in selecting the proper clothes for small brother and growing sister and cooing baby. Mothers like the assurance which they tell us they always can depend on here—the assurance that nothing will be shown them which lacks good taste or smartness. And so choice is simplified—it being merely a matter of choosing what is individually most pleasing.

**GIRLS**: Rich Topcoats of velvet for the gala afternoons, sturdy tailored Topcoats for wintry walks to school. Simple serge and tub Frocks for classroom wear; beautifully appropriate silk crepe Frocks for dinners and dancing parties. Clothes for every age of girlhood from the cradle to seventeen.

**BOYS**: The practical Mackinaws and School Suits; the finer serge and velvet Suits for dress and fur-collared Topcoats for special occasions. A great Floor devoted to the needs of childhood.

Juvenile Floor—The Fourth

## Misses' Custom Apparel

Original Autumn models, which will be duplicated or modified to meet individual preferences, are now on display.

NINTH FLOOR